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# TEXT OF WATANABE FISCAL POLICY SPEECH TO DIET

OW271015 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0504 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Speech by Finance Minister Michio Watanabe at the resumption of the 96th Regular Diet Session on 25 January -- live]

[Text] In submitting the budget for the 1982 fiscal year for deliberation, I would like to explain its main features and present my basic views on current fiscal and financial policies.

At present most of the major European industrialized nations are facing great economic difficulties; they are still beset by double-digit inflation and mass unemployment of a similar magnitude. In particular, increasing unemployment is resulting in deterioration of law and order, causing fears among the people. On the other hand, the Japanese economy has come to account for nearly 10 percent of the world economy and the rate of price increases in Japan has been about 4 percent. The Japanese economy is the most stable one among the major industrialized nations. Japan's rate of unemployment, which stands at about 2 percent, is the lowest.

To begin with, the cardinal purpose of government is to provide a peaceful, affluent and stable livelihood for the people. Ever since the end of World War II, the government of Japan and the Japanese people have consistently made joint efforts to attain that goal. As a result, despite its small territory and scant natural resources, Japan has been able to attain its present prosperity and stability. This demonstrates the vitality of its free economy, and is the product of the wisdom and hard work of our industrious and talented people.

However, when we look back on the past, the course we have traversed has not necessarily been all that smooth, and we have gone through many trials. Aided by the ready availability of cheap oil, Japan was able to achieve what is commonly known as high economic growth from the latter part of the 1950's to the early part of the 1980's. In view of the bulging government coffer, the government took a number of social security and educational measures, areas which previously tended to lag behind.

On the other hand, a social climate of "money is almighty" has pervaded the entire society. It is also a fact that discipline in fiscal management has tended to be marred by political demand's based on the desire to depend on the state treasury rather than engage in hard work. To cite an example, before the period of high economic growth, the national railways [Kokutetsu], the health insurance system [Kenko Hoken Seido] and the food management system [Shokuryo Kanri Seido] almost balanced their revenues and expenditures as a result of sound management. But these systems have now come to be regarded as the main source of fiscal deficits, also known as the 3-K deficits. Why? This is because they neglected efforts to cope with the changing times and their deficits were easily covered by the abundant government funds.

But then it became impossible to achieve economic prosperity through imports of cheap oil, as a result of the so-called first and second oil crises. As oil prices continued rising from 1974, the entire world was buffeted by the rough waves of inflation and business recession. Japan was no exception. However, our economy was able to withstand this difficulty. The government's finances played a major role in accomplishing this. When our economy slackened and tax revenues dropped as a result of the first oil crisis in particular, the government resorted to the unusual means of issuing a large amount of bonds to raise funds so that it could achieve business recovery and a stable livelihood for the people. As a result, our economy was able to shift smoothly to stable economic growth and further push ahead with the welfare measures launched since 1973, commonly known as the first welfare year.

Social security spending increased nearly four times and expenditures for educational and scientific development nearly three times in the period from 1973 to 1981. As an example, it suffices to point out the fact that the average monthly welfare payments rose from 22,000 yen to 107,000 yen in the same period. As a result, Japan's social welfare measures came to equal those of the Western industrial nations. In this same period, however, tax revenues increased only 2.4 times. The deficits were covered by the issuance of government bonds.

The balance of government bonds outstanding stood at 83 trillion yen as of the end of the 1981 fiscal year, and it is expected to rise to about 93 trillion yen at the end of the 1982 fiscal year. Interest on these bonds in the budget for the 1981 fiscal year accounts for about 16 percent of the general account expenditures. The bond interest expenditure surpasses the expenditure for public works and corresponds to about three times the outlay for defense.

In projecting for the future, since Japan has become one of the leading countries in the world in terms of its people's longevity, pensions and medical expenditures are anticipated to increase further, and national finance must cope with natural calamities, the energy problem and other changes that develop in the economic situation. Regrettably, however, finance as it stands now has no surplus strength to devise new measures to help resolve these tasks.

On the other hand, the cumulative rise in the balance of public bonds issued has become a factor hampering the lowering of interest rates. This affects the operation of monetary policy to a large extent. To continue issuing a huge sum of public bonds, I am afraid, might result in pressuring private capital and introducing an inflationary factor in the economy. As we can see throughout the world, inflation causes business recession and increased unemployment and harms the stability of national life itself. Therefore, it is necessary that we extricate ourselves from dependence on public bonds as early as possible.

From this viewpoint, the government has been striving hard to reduce the amount of public bonds issued. However, a cutback in the issuance of public bonds in effect means a reduction in financial sources. If financial sources are reduced, we have no choice but to either cut back expenditures or find other financial sources to replace them. However, expenditures comprise many expenses in a variety of forms, and, to individual beneficiaries, a cutback in those expenditures is bound to cause hardships as painful as a pay cut. Due to a habit that originated in the days of high economic growth, the tendency of taking an easygoing attitude and trying to depend on the government has not yet been eliminated. Hence, despite the fact that a cut in expenditures is a first step toward financial rehabilitation, people approve it on principle but not when the cut affects them. In fact, they voice strong opposition to it when dealing with particulars.

It is also a fact that an attempt to find new financial sources is met by extremely strong resistance. We cannot expect that our dependency on public bonds for even those expenses which, by nature, should be borne with taxes — a dependency we built over many years — can be changed in 1 or 2 years. Yet those who benefit from the state's measures and those who bear the expenses are, after all, the people. How much reduction in administrative service resulting from a further cutback in expenditures — subsidies, for example — should we accept? How much increase in the people's burden for maintaining and improving administrative service should we accept? These are questions which the people should decide for themselves.

In formulating the fiscal 1982 budget, the government took into consideration the public's strong call for financial rehabilitation through thoroughly rationalizing and legalizing administration and finance. The government made it its basic policy to formulate the budget mainly by cutting back expenditures through administrative and financial reforms.

With the financial sources limited under stable economic growth, it is natural that even policies which were approved against the background of plentiful tax revenues under high growth should be reexamined. It is also necessary to adopt the principle that beneficiaries bear part of the costs, and work out plans so as to stop the increase in demands on the state. In general, it is necessary to strive to rationalize the structure of finance in keeping with the demand of the times. From this viewpoint, in examining the budget demands for fiscal 1982 submitted by ministries and agencies, we adopted an epochal system of limiting their budgets uniformly to the level of the preceding fiscal year -- a system called zero ceiling.

Last spring, a provisional council for the survey of administrative reforms was inaugurated, and in July it presented a package of recommendations on ways to reduce expenditures. Under the basic policy of paying utmost respect to this package and putting the necessary measures into practice as early as possible, the government submitted a so-called special bill on administrative reforms to the extraordinary Diet session last autumn and had it enacted.

In the fiscal 1982 budget, which went through this course, the government tried to cut down expenditures as much as possible and decreased the sum of public bonds to be issued by 1.83 trillion yen from what was envisaged under the original budget for the preceding fiscal year. The fiscal 1982 budget was formulated in accordance with this basic policy, as I have explained. Its outline is roughly as follows:

Concerning expenditures, the scale was held strictly in check through thorough reductions in and rationalization of spending. General spending other than for national bonds and local allocation taxes, in particular, was tightened as much as possible. In accordance with the immediate basic policy concerning administrative and financial reforms adopted last August, subsidies and the like were readjusted and rationalized. Regarding the authorized strength of government employees, the government carried out reductions on a steady basis while cutting increases of personnel to the minimum in accordance with the sixth revised authorized strength reduction plan. As a result, the government carried out a drastic reduction in force, which numbered 1,434, in the staffing of administrative organizations.

As a result of these measures, the general account budget was scaled at 49.68 trillion yen, an increase of 6.2 percent over the original budget for the preceding fiscal year. Of this total, general spending was scaled at 32.62 trillion yen, or a 1.8-percent increase over the original budget for the preceding fiscal year. It is the first time since 1955 and 1956 that the increases in the general account budget and general spending were held to such low levels.

Concerning revenues, because of the changes in the economic situation and other factors, the natural increase in revenues forecast for 1982 is anticipated to run about 700 billion yen short of the natural increase envisaged under the midterm prospect for finance, which was used as a reference for making the zero ceiling decision. Therefore, to make up for the shortage in conformity with the actual state of the economy, the following measures were taken:

Efforts were made to increase nontax income as much as possible. The taxation system was reviewed with the aim of making up for the shortage that still remained after those efforts. In other words, in view of the importance of securing [words indistinct] the tax burden, the government plans to readjust and rationalize the special taxation measures — mainly those which are due to expire — and, at the same time, strengthen taxation of public bonds. Concerning corporate taxes, even the rate of transfer prescribed under law for bad debt reserves was lowered, and efforts will be made to reduce the role of the yen in the yen currency system. In the area of tax administration, the government is resolved to continue its efforts to bring about a more appropriate and fairer tax administration by winning the people's confidence and cooperation.

As I stated earlier, the government set the amount of public bonds to be issued at 10.44 trillion yen, or a decrease of 1.83 trillion yen from the original budget for the preceding fiscal year. The decrease breaks down to 1.561 trillion yen in special public bonds and 269 billion yen in public bonds for construction. As a result, the amount of special public bonds to be issued is set at 3.924 trillion yen, and the amount of public bonds to be issued for construction is set at 6.516 trillion yen.

Those public bonds reduced did not become special public bonds primarily because of the following reasons: In deciding on whether to approve or reject budget demands submitted by ministries and agencies under the zero ceiling policy, the government respected voluntary efforts made by each ministry or agency. Also, the ministries and agencies adjusted their demands by such means as cutting expenses for facilities requiring construction bonds as financial sources. The government also kept spending for public works at the same level as the preceding fiscal year. However, since increases in the revenues from specific financial sources to be appropriated for public works were anticipated by the Construction Ministry and other offices, shortages in financial sources were reduced. Therefore, public bonds for construction can be cut back.

If we try to cut back 1.83 trillion yen in special public bonds alone under these circumstances, we must further cut back the amount of increase in general spending. The government found this impossible to carry out because, under the zero ceiling policy of allocating the same budget as in the preceding year in the face of increased financial demands, budget demands had already undergone careful examination. As a matter of fact, it was very difficult to tighten spending further because the influence would be great.

The government did not drastically slash spending for energy measures, economic cooperation, etc, which were exempted from the zero ceiling, because they are important government policy areas. At any rate, the zero ceiling policy was upheld and there is no change whatsoever in the government goal of extricating itself from special public bonds by 1984. The government intends to continue exerting its utmost efforts to achieve that goal.

Regarding the issuance of special public bonds, the government plans to submit to you a bill concerning special measures for the issuance of public bonds in 1982.

In planning for financial investments and loans, the government strived to utilize private funds in view of the present difficult situation, to curb increases in scale by such means as reviewing the substance of business and the objects of loans, and to allocate funds effectively on a priority principle with the aim of meeting policy needs. As a result, the financial investment and loan plans for fiscal 1982 are set at 20.2888 trillion yen, or a 4.1-percent increase over the original plan for the preceding fiscal year.

Next, I will dwell on major expenses. Despite the difficult financial situation, the government plans to work out priority measures for those areas that need to be substantiated from the medium— and long-range viewpoints. In other words, the government plans to give more substance to spending for energy measures, for the promotion of science and technology, for economic cooperation and so forth in view of their importance.

Regarding defense spending, the government plans to steadily build up defense capabilities on the basis of the outline of the defense plan while taking into consideration the international situation and other factors affecting Japan. As for spending for social insurance and education, the government paid careful attention to key policies.

Regarding social insurance in particular, the government plans to further strive to amplify measures for the mentally and physically handicapped, implement the social insurance system and rationalize the distribution of burden, while steadily carrying out various welfare policies.

In the public works area, the budget was pegged to the same level as in the preceding fiscal year, but the government will strive to increase the amount of loans for housing construction and thus amplify measures for housing.

In the area of local finance, the government of course plans to exercise care not to let proper management be hindered, but the local public organizations are also requested to strive to manage their finances properly.

I wish to take this opportunity to briefly explain the fiscal 1981 supplementary budget bill submitted to the Diet earlier. The government decided to work out measures for the rehabilitation of disasters, agricultural insurance, pay hikes and other matters of particular importance brought about by various factors arising after the formulation of the original budget. In raising the necessary funds for the additional expenditure, the government took great pains under the present severe financial situation. Under the tight-money budget, the government decided to further cut back spending, which had already been decided on, and to strive to increase revenues from sources other than taxes, thus raising as much funds as possible and appropriating them to meet expenses for pay hikes and other additional financial demands. However, since it was necessary to work out emergency steps to help rehabilitate, as early as possible, the damage caused by disasters of 1981, the worst damage in history, it was inevitable that the necessary funds would be raised by issuing additional public bonds to meet the required costs.

Next, turning to revenues from taxes and stamps for this fiscal year, a decrease of about 400 billion yen in revenues is expected as inevitable because of the anticipated decreases in commodity taxes and revenue stamps, which are levied in proportion to prices or the volume of business dealings. This forecast is made because the commodity prices remain more stable than anticipated.

Believing that it would be appropriate to make up for the revenue shortages incidental to such unexpected changes in the economic situation in a supplementary budget, the government decided to issue additional special public bonds.

The government attempted to achieve the goal of reducing the issuance of public bonds by 2 trillion yen in the fiscal 1981 budget, regarding that year as the first year of financial reconstruction. However, due to changes in the economic situation, the government had to partially alter the goal and could not attain it completely. This is regrettable, but, on the other hand, this is a result of price stability, which was far better than anticipated, or a situation desirable for the stability of national life. Therefore, I hope that you will accept it as an inevitable measure. [applause] Thus, the revised general account supplementary budget for fiscal 1981 was set at 47.125 trillion yen in both revenue and expenditure, or a 337.2 billion yen increase compared with the original budget.

In the above, I have stated only an outline of the fiscal 1982 budget and the fiscal 1981 supplementary budget. Next, I will dwell on the government's basic view of dealing with immediate policies. In dealing with the present domestic and external economic situations, I am planning to manage the economy this year with the following two basic goals, in addition to the aim of financial reconstruction, which I mentioned earlier: The first goal is to accelerate the recovery of business, centering in the domestic demand in the private sector, with price stability as its nucleus. Prices are showing calm trends. Since price stability is the key to the stability of national life, the government will continue its effort to stabilize prices through its financial and loan policies.

Turning to business, although the pace of the recovery of the domestic demand is slow, the situation is expected to gradually improve and become increasingly bright. In the fiscal 1982 budget, although the financial situation is difficult, the government worked out measures to increase the amount of loans to be provided by the housing loan corporation and other taxation measures with a view to helping promote housing construction.

In public investments, the government strove to expand the volume of work by effectively distributing financial sources, by amplifying unaided projects of local government and by utilizing private capital.

Regarding monetary policy, since August 1981 the government has been taking a set of measures to relax monetary restrictions. In December last year, the official discount rate was lowered for the fourth time and, as a result, interest rates in general, including those on subsidies, were lowered. In carrying out its monetary policy in the days to come, the government intends to work out appropriate and flexible measures by taking prices, business, the overseas economic situation and other economic trends as a whole into consideration.

The second goal is to promote harmonious economic relations with other countries, and thus contribute to the development of the world economy. Through trade, capital exchanges and other activities, the world economy has become increasingly interdependent. Since April last year Japan's current account balance has been running a surplus and, against this background, the Euro-American countries have been strongly asking us to redress the trade imbalance.

The source of the vitality of the world economy lies in free trade. In this connection, Japan, for its part, should actively promote it, thus contributing to the harmonious development of the world economy. From this viewpoint, the government recently adopted a package of external economic measures to open up the market substantially, including import promotion and export measures.

Regarding tariffs in particular, the government decided to strive for their reduction with a view to facilitating the opening of our market. That is, the government decided to take steps to revise tariffs, including the implementation of the gradual lowering of tariff rates, as agreed on at the Tokyo round, 2 years ahead of the agreed upon schedule, uniformly, without exception and in addition to those scheduled for next year.

In view of the fact that the repayment of crude costs to oil-producing nations is contorting the world economy, I think that it is necessary for Japan to continue playing its role actively with respect to the reflux of oil money, with a view of smoothing world trade.

Supporting developing countries in their self-help efforts for economic development will not only contribute to improving national welfare and stabilizing national life in those countries, but will be instrumental in insuring a balanced growth and stability for the world economy as a whole. From this viewpoint, and also from the viewpoint of sharing the international burden, the government decided to strive to steadily expand economic cooperation despite the severe financial situation. At the same time, the government decided to exercise adequate care for its effective implementation and continue striving to attain the medium-range goal of the overseas development assistance program.

For the smooth development of the world economy, the stability of international currencies is an indispensable factor. The yen's exchange rate is expected to fluctuate basically in the direction of a high yen, reflecting the various favorable fundamental conditions of our economy. The government intends to keep in close contact with other countries concerned and strive to keep the yen's exchange rate stable.

Since the war, Japan has successfully overcome a number of trials and attained the present economic prosperity and stability. This prosperous and stable economic society is a precious asset, which we can proudly pass on to our offspring. This prosperity and stability is not something that can be maintained by Japan alone, in isolation from the world economy.

Japan is a nation that lacks resources, but it has built its economic strength to account for 10 percent of the world's gross national product. Japan exercises no small amount of influence on the world economy. In this connection, I think that it is important that we awaken to the fact that the Japanese economy cannot survive in isolation from the world economy, and actively fulfill a role and obligations befitting our country. Another important task in ensuring a lasting stable prosperity is financial rehabilitation. Although the course toward financial rehabilitation is rugged and arduous, we are already moving steadfastly on the right track toward it.

An economy is a living thing and, as such, it has both upturns and downturns. It also experiences rainy days and windy days. Accordingly, the measures for achieving financial rehabilitation may be quick or slow in showing results. Nevertheless, we must withstand pain and patiently strive for financial rehabilitation. To do so is a mission assigned to our generation, and also a duty imposed upon me, charged with national finance. Bearing this tremendous duty in mind, I am of the resolve to continue devoting all my energy to financial rehabilitation, with the goal of extricating ourselves from dependence on special public bonds by 1984. I fervently solicit the understanding and cooperation of each and every member of our nation. [applause]

## SUZUKI CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC STUDY

OW300545 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 30 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Saturday instructed his Cabinet officers to study ways Japan can help promote international cooperation to revitalize the stagnant economies of advanced countries. Suzuki issued the instruction at the ministerial meeting on economic policies.

A top government spokesman later told reporters Japan would propose in the future the establishment of a new international institution to replace the Bretton Woods system that, in effect, collapsed following the first international oil crisis of October 1973. The Bretton Woods system, centered on the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, was established in 1945 under an agreement reached by the United States and other countries in a conference at the New Hampshire resort the year before.

The spokesman, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa, added, however, that it would be extrememly difficult to decide when to make such a proposal. Miyazawa also indicated it is alter at unlikely that Prime Minister Suzuki will make such a proposal at the next summit meeting in Paris on June 4 by the seven major industrial democracies.

# NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. ENVOY'S SPEECH

SK310302 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 30 Jan 82

[NODONG SIMMUN 31 January commentary: "Sophistry Designed To Justify Policy of Occupation"]

[Text] To safeguard peace in Korea and Asia and achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, it is fundamental and urgent to withdraw U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea. Ignoring this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors make their scheme for aggression and war more blatant with each passing day, maintaining their hold on South Korea.

This was manifested in the speech U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker delivered on 26 January at the American Women's Club in Seoul. He discussed the geostrategic importance of South Korea, the integrity of U.S.-South Korea treaties and U.S. commitments to South Korea. By so doing he exposed the intent of the U.S. imperialists to occupy and rule South Korea indefinitely.

It is no secret that, being concerned with the strategic importance of Korea, the U.S. imperialists are holding on to South Korea as a colonial military base and a bridgehead, trying to realize their ambitions for aggression against the northern half of the republic and other places in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their occupation forces, bringing into South Korea the latest combat hardware and operational equipment and modernizing -- or arming with lethal weapons -- South Korea's puppet armed forces, their local mercenaries. All this proceeds from an aggressive strategic plan.

To justify their aggression, Walker made a fuss about the North's military superiority. This is fiction and can convince no one. No matter how much he babbles about the North's military superiority and the threat of an invasion from the North, the present situation on the Korean Peninsula is the exact opposite. When a comparison is made between us and South Korea in terms of populations — the source of manpower — and armaments and in terms of our military strength vis-a-vis the U.S. imperialists' cum the South Korean puppets, any talk about the North's military superiority and the threat of an invasion from the North becomes a preposterous sophistry and distortion of the facts.

The threat of a northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and the puppers, rather than the threat of a southward invasion by the North, is what actually exists. Allegations of the North's military superiority are nothing but a trick to justify the U.S. imperialists' criminal occupation of South Korea and their war preparations.

To conceal their occupation of South Korea, Walker brazenly said the United States does not exercise the authority of a governor general in South Korea and described South Korea as an independent sovereign state -- as if it were. This is the culmination of absurdly reversing black and white. The U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea militarily, have turned it into a colonial military base and have in their hands all the authorities, including the right to military command -- meaning that the real rulers in South Korea are the U.S. imperialists. This is the truth. Even a child knows this.

We need not trouble ourselves to prove that the U.S. ambassador to South Korea is a de facto governor general and that the Government of South Korea -- a puppet regime established by the U.S. imperialists -- is a cover for their military occupation and colonial rule and a servant faithfully executing their policy of aggression.

That the U.S. imperialists describe South Korea as a sovereign state and talk absurdly of independence and sovereignty is but a clumsy political fraud to cover up their rule of the absolute rights in South Korea.

It is no accident that the U.S. ambassador to South Korea welcomed as a constructive initiative the so-called reunification proposal traitor Chon Tu-hwan announced on 22 January. The proposal advanced by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an ugly product of the two Koreas policy of the U.S. imperialists who are trying to occupy and rule South Korea indefinitely, and the nation-selling policy of the South Korean puppets who have entrusted to the U.S. imperialists South Korea as a colonial military base. In return for this they are trying to seek long-term power under the protection of the master. This is a drama Chon Tu-hwan — the puppet — plays according to the script written by the U.S. imperialists, which became all the more clear by the remarks of Walker. In other words the United States is playing the ridiculous drama of welcoming and applauding what it worked out behind the scenes.

The U.S. imperialists should realize that shoddy frauds and tricks can neither conceal nor justify their criminal occupation and colonial rule in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and colonial rule run counter to the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people as well as the trend of the times. The U.S. imperialists' anachronistic occupation of South Korea must end.

If the U.S. imperialists, ignoring the desire of the people and the demand of the times, hold on to South Korea and adhere to the policy of aggression and war, they will be denounced and rejected as aggressors and war fanatics. The U.S. imperialists should abandon the policy of aggression and war, promptly withdraw from South Korea and take their interfering hands away from Korea.

# FURTHER COMMENT ON CHON'S REUNIFICATION PLAN

#### GFTUK Leader's Statement

SK300600 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[29 January statement by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea -- read by announcer]

[Text] Reunifying the divided fatherland is the unanimous will and desire of our working class and all the Korean people. With each passing day, this irrepressible, ardent desire for reunification has been fused into a trend for enacting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], set forth by the great leader. Because of its rational, practical and fair nature, this proposal has become a banner encouraging compatriots at home and abroad in the struggle to achieve the country's peaceful reunification and a powerful force helping the world's progressive people participate in the movement to support our people's cause for reunification.

Feeling uneasy about the great vitality of the proposal for founding the DCRK, the South Korean rulers, recently making a proposal to stop the influence of our proposal for reunification from spreading, have foolishly maneuvered to replace our rational proposal with their own. However, this has only revealed the ludicrous appearance of those who are wriggling in a corner.

As is well known, the proposal advanced by the South Korean ruler is a sham reunification proposal unworthy of discussion for the country's peaceful reunification and is a plan for making division permanent. The proposal for achieving reunification through an election, leaving foreign aggressor forces in South Korea, is a preposterous idea. It is like raising sheep by bringing a jackal into a house. The plan for convening a consultative meeting with those representing the desire of the people, drafting a constitution and conducting a national referendum under the fascist military dictatorial system is nonsense.

Foreign forces and the people's self-determination and fascism and democracy cannot coexist. In South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, seizing power everywhere, including the political, economic, cultural and military sectors, pose as masters. The fascist military elements, wielding bayonets, patronized by them, have strangled human rights and democracy. How can we conduct a democratic election to reflect the desire of all fellow countrymen? How can we produce results benefitting the people? The elections which have been conducted in South Korea since the 15 August liberation, resembling annual functions, are evidence. As a matter of fact, many patriots and democrats have been dragged to prisons, tried and executed in South Korea for demanding the country's reunification by those rulers who are

claworing about elections through democratic procedures and for the people's self-determination. Workers have been arrested, imprisoned and cruelly punished en masse on charges of demanding the basic rights to existence. This is the situation in South Korea today.

The ghosts of coal miners who were subjected to a bloody suppression at the Tongwon colliery in the Changson District, Kangwon Province, South Korea; workers in Pusan and Masan; and thousands of workers who were slaughtered in Hwasun and Kwangju denounce the fascist dictatorial maniacs who have submerged South Korea in a sea of blood.

The desire for democracy and the fatherland's reunification has become an epithet for the toleration of communism by the fascist elements who have been patronized by the United States. This desire has supplied a clue for murderous trials. It is indisputable that a free election cannot be conducted under an outrageous fascist military system strangling reunification and democracy.

In particular, the South Korean authorities, in advancing their proposal, have demanded the signing of an agreement on basic relations between the North and South, such as the mutual respect of treaties and agreements signed by the North and South Korean sides with foreign countries — which they have brought up under the pretext of noninterference in the internal affairs of the other side — the establishment of permament liaison representative offices in Pyongyang and Seoul and the maintenance of an armistice agreement. This clearly reveals their splittist nature.

This proposal, ostensibly casigned for an agreement between the North and South, is actually aimed at transforming the relations between the North and South into those between different peoples, not relations within a nation-state -- an unabashedly naked scenario for permament division designed to rationalize two Koreas.

In addition, the proposal was not a creation of their own but one borrowed from another country and unsuitable to our country's reality. In an attempt to frustrate the influence of our rational and realistic proposal for reunification, the South Korean rulers made fraudulent use of a method designed by foreigners suitable to their reality, presenting it as if it were their own creation. We cannot but view the South Korean rulers' acts as miserable and childish. Such acts by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is attempting to mislead public opinion withan untimely proposal, show how the clique has been cornered by the great vitality of our proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK].

Viewing the proposal for permanent division propounded by the South Korea rulers as an open mockery of our people's unanimous aspiration for reunification and as a vicious challenge to the nation's cause for reunification, I, in the name of the entire working class of the northern half of the republic, strongly reject it.

The most rational method for correctly solving the question of national reunification suitable to our country's reality and conditions is to found a confederal state, leaving the two different systems in the North and South intact.

To achieve the proposal for founding the DCRK is the way to accomplish at the earliest date the cause of national reunification in accordance with the fundamental interests of our people and the concrete conditions of our country, while taking into consideration the complicated and changing situation around us.

No matter how frenziedly the South Korean rulers may try to disregard this rational proposal for reunification of ours and not matter with what efforts they may try to replace our realistic proposal for reunification with a proposal which is far-fetched to the conditions of our country, all the Korean people will surely greet the arreunification by founding an independent, neutral and peaceful confederal republic on the land of 3,000 li.

If the South Korean rulers, too, have a genuine desire for reunification, they should, before coming up with any proposals, put an end to the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists — the fundamental obstacle to the national reunification — practice democracy in South Korea and abandon the policy of anticommunist confrontation. They also should apologize to the nation for the massacre and atrocities committed in Kwangju, release all political prisoners, such as Kim Tae—chung, and allow complete political freedom to those who are banned from participating in political activities.

What matters now is wholly the attitude of the South Korean rulers.

We, the working class in the northern half of the republic, will continue to keenly watch the attitudes of the South Korean rulers.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SKO20740 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 1 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 2 February commentary: "Absurd Remarks By a Splittist Assault Unit"]

[Text] Puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan has played a game of putting the Central Committee for National Unfication [CCNU] to the fore to gain support for his proposal. In its statement this council praised the proposal advanced by traitor Chon Tu-hwan as an epocha! measure and said it has won support at home and abroad. It tried to attribute the cause for failure to achieve Korea's reunification elsewhere. This is another game of false, slanderous propaganda by those who have habitually distorted facts. Now we feel it necessary to discuss the CCNU, which has issued a statement. As is well known, this council is one of the figurehead bodies which traitor Chon Tu-hwan has fabricated to conceal his maneuvers to oppose the country's reunification and make division permanent. While hoisting a sign-board for reunification this committee includes no one who truly loves the country and the people or who wants to achieve reunification. There is not a single person in this organization who represents the South Korean people's aspirations. The CCNU is a group of Chon Tu-hwan's cronies who serve traitor Chon Tu-hwan. It is comprised of wicked anticommunist elements and human trash. This organization is a private, government-sponsored body which tries to cover up the puppet clique's treacherous crimes.

It is ridiculous for traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- a heinous renegade of the people and splittist -- to talk about reunification. By the same token it is preposterous for a figurehead body to babble about reunification. From beginning to end the council's statement is devoted to preposterous distortions, fictions and slander. Falsehood and fictions are only necessary for those who try to justify their crimes. Despite the game played by the figurehead body, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's proposal has been subjected to derision and denunciation since its publication. Instead of referring to the question of forcing U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea — a principal question which should be solved without fail to achieve the country's reunification -- the question of democratizing South Korean society and the question of abandoning the policy for anticommunist confrontation, he has made a proposal for a general election -- which is not feasible -- and for seeking two countries and two peoples. How can this be in the interest of reunification? It is very impudent for the council to babble about something epochal in describing a sham reunification proposal which ignores the fundamentals in resolving the reunification question.

Today fair public opinion and the broad strata of social circles are unanimously denouncing and rejecting traitor Chon Tu-hwan's proposal as a trick designed to avoid international criticism following the mass slaughter in Kwangju and as a wicked, abominable plot for Korea's perpetual division. It is indisputably clear that we cannot support the outrageous, wicked splittist plot of those who try to betray the country and the people and hope for division. The world has assessed our stand of resolutely rejecting the puppets' proposal as just and natural.

No matter how zealous traitor Chon Tu-hwan may be in propagandizing his proposal by mobilizing the rabble he will never be able to conceal his true color as a splittist. The council has picked a quarrel with someone by absurdly shirking responsibility for failing to achieve our country's reunification. This is an act of a thief shouting "stop thief!"

The world knows that we have advanced many practical and rational proposals for achieving Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and made sincere efforts to implement these proposals. The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] — a patriotic, fair and just proposal reflecting relations between the North and South, the basic interest and desire of our people and the demand for world peace — manifests our basic and sincere stand and work for the fatherland's reunification.

The U.S. imperialists, who are maneuvering to occupy and dominate South Korea forever and achieve their wild desire to invade all of Korea, and the successive puppets, who have pursued a splittist policy to achieve their wild desire for power and wealth by hindering reunification and prolonging division, are completely responsible for the failure of our country to achieve reunification and for its division. Because of puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan's maneuvers for division, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, our proposal for founding a confederal state has not been implemented despite active support from all fellow countrymen and the world's people. The proposal, which he has recently advanced, is a gibberish he has prattled in accordance with the scenario prepared by the U.S. imperialists.

It is intolerable that the puppet clique has babbled about generosity. This is an absurd utterance by a shameless traitor. No matter how eagerly traitor Chon Tu-hwan tries to mobilize a disorderly crowd of splittists to propagandize his proposal and slander someone, he will be not able to gain anything by this act. He will only reveal his dirty nature as the enemy of reunification and an assault unit for a splittist line.

If puppet Chon Tu-hwan has any desire for reunification, instead of resorting to this fifthy game he should demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, stop hindering the democratization of South Korean society and abandon a policy for anticommunist confrontation. At the same time he should immediately release all democrats and patriotic people he has unjustly arrested and imprisoned and apologize for the crimes he has committed against the people. People will not change their opinion of him until he does this.

# VRPR CALLS 20-POINT PLAN 'TRICK,' 'CLUMSY DRAMA'

 ${
m SK020936}$  (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 2 Feb 82

## [Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 1 February the minister of the unification board, Son Chae-sik, issued a so-called statement to the North and proposed a 20-point pilot project. He clamored about the opening of a highway between Seoul and Pyongyang, the establishment of a tourist zone in the area north of Mt Sorak and south of Mt Kumgang, construction of joint sports facilities inside the demilitarized zone and so forth. Proposing such pilot projects 10 days after Chon Tu-hwan's 22 January proposal — a splittist proposal — is a trick to soothe the voices of the international community opposing and rejecting the camouflaged reunification proposal and to escape isolation at home and abroad. It is another clumsy drama insulting our people's aspiration for reunification.

The 20-point pilot project proposed by the minister of the unification board are a modification of the 22 January proposal for division and are not worthy of consideration. In a nutshell this is a splittist political scheme to obscure the basic problem with a secondary problem. As is well known, all the people in the South and North and the people of the world want to end the tragedy of division, which has continued for 37 years, and to achieve national reunification.

This problem can be resolved only be establishing a unified state in conformity with the desire and will of our masses under the three principles of national reunification -- independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The proposal for founding a confederal state put forward by the North is the best way to achieve reunification in conformity with the will and desire of the popular masses. In fact, under the present circumstances confronting the South and North the most reasonable and realistic way for reunification is to achieve the country's reunification by founding a confederal state through the establishemth of a unified national government on the condition that the ideologies and systems in the South and the North are recognized and tolerated.

This is the only way to achieve national unity while leaving the systems and ideologies in the South and the North as they are. It is a just and fair way acceptable to the South and the North. The 10-point political program to be carried out by the confederal state which was proposed by the North includes detailed policies to be implemented in the political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and military fields after the country is reunified by founding a confederal state. In other words, the 10-point political program proposed by the North clearly includes the practical policies to be carried out in all fields, such as visits by personages from various circles, exchanges in the fields of science and technology, sports and culture, joint development and natural resources, joint research on national history and abolition of military facilities.

Despite this, ignoring this reasonable reunification proposal by the North, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring about the 20-point pilot project, pretending they are for national reunification. This is nothing but a preposterous political trick to cover up its splittist nature and mislead public opinion at home and abroad. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring sincerely wants reunification, it should first of all remove obstacles hindering reunification. Nevertheless, there is not a single word on the withdrawal of the U.S. forces -- the basic obstacle to reunification -- from South Korea, in not only the current proposal but also Chon Tu-hwan's 22 January reunification proposal.

The U.S. forces in South Korea are the ringleaders of the division of fatherland and the basic obstacles to national reunification. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring about exchanges while uttering not a word on the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea. This vividly exposes its wild ambition to perpetuate division under the mask of reunification.

Under the present situation in which the schemes for preparing for a war of northward invasion are being perpetrated, while keeping the U.S. forces in South Korea and maintaining the military treaty and agreements concluded with the United States, how can we open the lifeline of reunification merely by conducting joint research on the ecology and joint development of tourist zones?

If they really want reunification, why do they say nothing about the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea? Why are they afraid to discuss abolishing military treaties with the United States? This means they have no desire for reunification.

If reunification is to be achieved, an atmosphere in which all people can freely participate in discussions on and movements for reunification should be provided. In other words, democratic politics, in which the institutional devices of attacking and obstructing the reunification force [tongil seryok] are eliminated and all parties and factions and personages of all segments and all classes freely participate in the discussions on and movement for reunification, should be guaranteed. Nonetheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has not uttered a word about this.

If they really want reunification, why do they not say a word to abolish fascist evil laws, such as the national security law, social protection law, and the law on assembly and demonstration -- laws that had been enacted to suppress the reunification force? And why can they not say they will release the democratic figures including Kim Tae-chung, students and patriots urging reunification and legalize the activities of the democratic parties and organizations, including our Revolutionary Party for Reunification (RPR).

They have arrested and imprisoned all politicians in this land who have been advocating reunification and banned them from political activities. They have banned the activities of democratic parties and organizations including our RPR which are fighting for the rights and interests of the South Korean people and for reunification with all kinds of evil laws. It is nothing but empty talk for them to babble about dialogues or exchange of visits.

If reunification is to be achieved the North-South confrontation policy should end. If anyone opposes or smashes the great principle of reunification with military strength, national unity would never be achieved, division would be made permanent and only the horrors of fratricidal war would ensue. This notwithstanding they did not utter even a word about ending the anticommunist confrontation policy.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's babbling about a hot line or a joint stadium, while advocating reunification through victory over communism and annihilation of communism, can be construed as revealing its hypocritical nature. It is clear that the latest 20-point pilot project put forth by the Chon Tu-hwan ring are not for reunification.

Because the latest splittist proposal by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been strongly opposed and rejected by our masses and in the international community and the North's proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and Vice President Kim II's statement have been supported and welcomed at home and abroad, they have devised such a political trick because their splittist nature has been revealed and they have been cornered. In other words the Chon Tu-hwan ring is staging a clumsy political farce to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and to fool people, while veiling its splittist proposal against the country and people with reunification.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring really wants reunification it should not mislead public opinion at home and abroad with such nonsense but should apologize for its splittist machinations and brutality in massacring the people. Furthermore it should withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea, abolish fascist evil laws, guarantee the free activities of the democratic parties and organizations including the RPR, unconditionally and immediately release democratic figures and patriots including Kim Tae-chung and immediately end the anti-communist confrontation policy.

However it may try to disguise itself and mislead public opinion at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot cover up its splittist nature against the country and people. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not resort to such petty guile but should step down from power without delay in conformity with the unanimous demand and desire of people at home and abroad.

#### COVERAGE OF KIM YONG-NAM VISIT TO BANGLADESH

Arrives 29 Jan

SKO20443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 2 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, arrived in Dacca on January 29 for a visit to Bangladesh, according to a report.

It was met at the airport by members of the National Standing Committee of the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh, vice-chairmen of the National Executive Committee, joint general secretaries and secretaries of the party and other personages concerned.

DPRK Ambassador to Bangladesh Chong Tae-kun and officials of his embassy were also present at the airport.

The delegation left Bangkok on the same day after a visit to Thailand. It was seen off at the airport by Thiem Chaiyanandana, second deputy speaker of the Lower House of Thailand, the spokesman and the deputy spokesman of the Democratic Party of Thailand, democratic members of the parliament, the Bangladesh ambassador to Thailand and officials of the DPRK mission in Bangkok.

#### Meets Prime Minister

SKO20501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 2 (KCNA) -- Shah Azizur Rahman, Bangladesh prime minister, on January 30 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, on a visit to Bangladesh, according to a report.

The prime minister asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings and those of the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh to the great leader of the Korean People's President Kim Il-song. He expressed the belief that the visit of the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea to Bangladesh would greatly contribute to the development of the relations between the two parties and the two countries. He also expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Bangladesh and Korea.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Chong Tae-kun, DPRK ambassador to Bangladesh, and Ekramul Haq and Nazmul Huda, members of the National Standing Committee of the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh, and the international secretary of the National Executive Committee of the party.

# Signing of Cultural Accord

SK021024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 2 (KCNA) -- A working plan for cultural exchange between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Bangladesh for 1982-83 was signed in Dacca on January 26, according to a report. The plan was signed, on our side, by the ambassador of our country to Bangladesh, and, on the opposite side, by the secretary of the ministry of information, broadcasting, sports and culture.

# YUN KI-POK, KWP DELEGATION RETURN FROM AFRICA

SKO20430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 2 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, returned home on February 1 by plane after attending celebrations of the 15th anniversary of Togolese national liberation and visiting Benin and Nigeria. The delegation was met at the airport by Comrades Hwang Chang-yop and Cho Yong-kuk, and other personages concerned.

# SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION FROM USSR PAYS VISIT

Meeting With Heng Samrin

BK010904 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 CMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Jan (SPK) -- Thanks to the moral and material assistance of Vietnam, the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, the Kampuchean people have achieved many successes in the restoration of the country, Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin said during a conversation in Phnom Penh on 30 January with the Soviet delegation led by Dr Long Seam [name as received], principal scientific collaborator of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Chairman Heng Samrin talked about the destruction suffered by Kampuchea during the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. Following liberation, however, the chairman affirmed, and thanks to the aid accorded by Vietnam, the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, the Kampuchean people have achieved great successes in the restoration of the country. Faced with our victories, the Beijing expansionists and other reactionaries do not want to let the Kampuchean people live in peace. They are seeking by all means to sabotage Kampuchea's revolutionary gains. The Kampuchean people are determined to fight against all of them and continue to build the PRK into an independent country gradually progressing toward socialism.

Dr Long Seam affirmed that during his visit to Kampuchea, he could understand the reality in the country. He promised to do his best to contribute to Kampuchea's reconstruction.

Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, and Pen Navouth, minister of national education, took part in the conversation.

Signing of Protocol

BK010854 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Jan (SPK) -- Pen Navouth, minister of national education, and Long Seam [name as received], principal scientific collaborator of the USSR Academy of Sciences and head of a visiting Soviet delegation, signed a protocol in Phnom Penh on Saturday [30 January] dealing with Kampuchea-USSR bilateral scientific cooperation. Present at the signing ceremony was O.V. Bostorin, USSR ambassador to Kampuchea.

#### USSR ECONOMIC RELATIONS DELEGATION VISITS

Signing of Cooperation Report

BK010847 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Jan (SPK) -- An official report on the cooperation between Kampuchea and the USSR was signed in Phnom Penh on 30 January by Ti Yav, vice minister of planning, and Minayev, member of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations under the USSR Council of Ministers. O.V. Bostorin, USSR ambassador to Kampuchea, was present at the signing ceremony.

Conclusion of Visit

BK021000 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1439 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Feb (SPK) -- The delegation of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations led by Vice Chairman Minayev left Phnom Penh today at the end of its visit to Kampuchea.

It was seen off by Ti Yav, vice minister of planning, and other cadres. O.V. Bostorin, USSR ambassador to Kampuchea, was present at the delegation's departure. During its stay, the delegation was received by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. It also met with Yit Kim Seng, Pen Navouth and Kong Samol, ministers of health, national education and agriculture, respectively. An official report on cooperation between Kampuchea and the USSR was signed at the end of the delegation's visit. The delegation visited the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the former royal palace, the mass graves at Cheung Ek, the Kampuchean-USSR Friendship Hospital and the Kampuchea-USSR Institute of Technology.

# SOVIET KOMSOMOL DELEGATION VISITS PHNOM PENH

Arrival of Group

BK270651 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Jan (SPK) -- A Soviet Komsomol delegation led by its first secretary, Dergausov, arrived in Phnom Penh on 25 January for a frie ly visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization. On hand to welcome the delegation upon its arrival were Kang Nem, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization, and other personalities. Soviet Ambassador to Kampuchea O.V. Bostorin was present at the arrival of the delegation.

Meeting of Youth Groups

BK300742 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Phmom Penh, 29 Jan (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association held a meeting at the Kampuchean-USSR Friendship Institute of Technology in Phnom Penh on Wednesday [27 January] in honor of the Soviet Komsomol delegation led by Komsomol First Secretary Dergausov. Attending the meeting was Yos Por, secretary general of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] and chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association. O.V. Bostorin, USSR ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present. Nuch Than, chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association, stressed the great efforts of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth in the defense and reconstruction of the country in its advance toward socialism. The young Kampucheans, he affirmed, are determined to firmly fight against the attempts of the imperialists and other reactionaries opposed to Kampuchea.

Dergausov highly appreciated the achievements scored by the Kampuchean people since the toppling of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. He condemned the intervention in Kampuchean's internal affairs by U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism and other reactionary forces. The Soviet people, he stressed, always support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

Departure of Delegation

BK300756 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jan (SPK) — At the end of its 3-day visit to Kampuchea, the Soviet Komsomol delegation led by its first secretary, Dergausov, left Phnom Penh on Thursday, 28 January.

It was seen off by Nuch Than and Kang Nem, chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association. Aleksandr V. Bursov, first secretary of the USSR Embassy, was also present at the delegation's departure.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation was received by Nuch Than, took in the meeting organized in its honor by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association and visited the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the former royal palace, the national museum, Orphanage No 1, a textile mill in Phnom Penh, the school of fine arts and the Bak Tuk School in Phnom Penh.

# FURTHER REPORTS ON INDIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Visit to Battambang

BK280147 Phnom Penh SPK it. French 0400 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Jan (SPK) -- The interministerial delegation of the Republic of India led by Dr G.V.K. Rao, former minister of agriculture, visited Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces on 23 and 24 January.

The people's committees of the two provinces informed the Indian guests of the progress made by their localities during the past 3 years. Dr G.V.K. Rao stressed that this progress reflected the Kampuchean people's efforts to do away with the vestiges of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. He affirmed India's firm assistance to the Kampuchean people in national defense and construction.

The Indian delegation visited a gunnysack factory, a textile plant, an exhibition and a museum in Battambang and toured the Angkor Wat and Baray temples in Siem Reap. The delegation was accompanied by Kong Samol, minister of agriculture. Jawant Raischadev, Indian charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea, was also on hand.

Meeting With Khun Chhy

BK280149 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Jan (SPK) -- Khun Chhy, minister of posts and communications, on Monday, 25 January, received in Phnom Penh the Indian interministerial delegation led by G.V.K. Rao, former minister of agriculture. Khun Chhy spoke of the Kampuchean people's efforts to restore the communications networks destroyed by the Pol Pot clique. He expressed gratitude to the Indian Government and people for their moral and material assistance and support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle. Former Minister G.V.K. Rao emphasized India's stand of always assisting the Kampuchean people in mational defense and reconstruction.

Kong Samol, minister of agriculture, attended the meeting. Jawant Raischadev, Indian charge d'affaires ad interim, was also present.

Meeting With Tang Saroem

BK290402 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Jan (SPK) -- Tang Saroem, minister of trade, received in Phnom Penh on Tuesday, 26 January, Dr G.V.K. Rao, former minister of agriculture and head of an interministerial delegation of the Republic of India, now visiting Kampuchea.

Minister Tang Saroem talked about the damage caused to the trade sector by the Pol Pot clique, and stressed that under the leadership of the KPRP and Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], and with the assistance of the socialist countries and progressive peoples in the world, the Kampuchean trade sector has overcome many difficulties in meeting the people's demands for essential goods in daily life.

Dr G.V.K. Rao reaffirmed the position of the Indian Government and people, which consists of allying with the Kampuchean people and providing assistance to the economic and cultural restoration in Kampuchea.

#### Conclusion of Visit

BK291017 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1426 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Jan (SPK) -- The Republic of India's interministerial delegation led by G.V.K. Rao, former minister of agriculture, left Phnom Penh today after its 8-day visit to the PRK. On hand to see the delegation off were Minister of Agriculture Kong Samol and other personalities. Also present at the delegation's departure was Jawant Raischadev, Indian charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea.

While in Kampuchea, the delegation was received by Heng Samrin, KPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State. It also met with Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Khun Chhy, minister of posts and communications; and Tang Saroem, minister of trade. It visited Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces. A reception was given on Wednesday evening [27 January] by Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Chea Soth in honor of the Indian ministerial delegation.

#### KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETS WITH VISITING BUDDHIST MONK

BK220432 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] On the evening of 16 January 1982, Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state Presidium, prime minister and provisional chairman of the PDFGNUK, visited Preah Moha [ecclesiastical rank] The Thammavireah (Bel Long) who arrived in the Democratic Kampuchean region in the afternoon of the same day. The Venerable (Bel Long) is 92 years old. He lives in the United States and founded an institute for research on Buddhism in (?Stockton), California.

On behalf of the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, guerrillas, and government, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan welcomed the venerable with strong emotion. He praised him for enduring, despite his age, his long journey to visit his beloved fatherland, which has suffered much from all the difficulties caused by the aggressive and genocidal war of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies. Prime Minister Khieu Samphan said, "Your visit to our Democratic Kampuchean region is a great encouragement to our cadres and male and female combatants who are waging bloody battles on the battlefields against the aggressive and genocidal war of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies." Preah Moha The (Bel Long) was very elated to visit his beloved fatherland after spending many years abroad. He praised the high and noble patriotic spirit of our leaders in our Democratic Kampuchean Government who gave up everything and live in suffering, lacking everything, and who are waging a firm struggle to defend the nation and liberate the fatherland from the grip of the Hanoi Vietnamese.

He was delighted with the wise political measures successfully adopted by the Democratic Kampuchean Government which were favorable factors in rallying national forces in order to struggle and liberate the nation. He also appealed to our compatriots inside and outside the country to unite with each other and try to implement Buddha's words. Buddha used to tell his disciples to love each other, unite with each other and help each other in difficult times by forgetting all past conflicts and differences in viewpoints. At the end, Preah Moha The (Bel Long) made merit for the Democratic Kampuchean leaders, our heroes and heroines who are determined to live or die with their nation and people in waging a valiant and tough struggle for the survival of their nation and race.

On 17 January 1982 at 1000, Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, with other Buddhist disciples in the village, offered food to Preah Moha The (Bel Long). Before that Khieu Samphan talked sincerely with the elders and our people who are all Buddhist disciples. Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs; Chhorn Hay, secretary of state of the Ministry of Telecommunications of the Democratic Kampuchean Government; and Mey Mann, deputy chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross, were with Prime Minister Khieu Samphan on this occasion.

#### AFP: SIHANOUK ON SUMMIT MEETING, COALITION

Call for Early Summit

OW290643 Hong Kong AFP in English 0613 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Jan (AFP) -- Former Cambodian leader Prînce Norodom Sihanouk today called for an early summit meeting of the three Cambodian anti-Vietnamese movements following the refusal of the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge to 'orm a loose coalition. But the prince said it would be a miracle if a compromise solution could be found by the three movements -- his own National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by former Premier Son Sann, and the Khmer Rouge.

Speaking to the press here, Prince Sihanouk said that although he would like to see a tripartite summit meet as soon as possible, he would not personally attend if it were held anywhere other than in China or North Korea, since he did not have the money to go elsewhere. If the meeting were to be held in one of the five ASEAN countries -- Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore or Thailand -- the prince said he would be represented by one of his principle supporters, In Tam. Prince Sihanouk said he was ready to subscribe to any formula agreed to by the other two movements, but insisted that it would need a miracle to achieve a compromise between the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann. The anti-Vietnamese coalition would only be formed "after months and months, if ever," he said.

# View of Coalition Prospects

OW291502 Hong Kong AFP in English 1453 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 29 Jan (AFP) — He [Sihanouk] said the "united front" formula, rejected by ASEAN as "smacking of communism," was in his view more practical than the proposed coalition government grouping the three Cambodian resistance groups. A "united front" would limit the risks of clashes between anti-Vietnamese Cambodians by rallying them around a single goal: "to unite our efforts to combat the Vietnamese, force them to return Cambodia to its independent status and to withdraw their forces from the country and let the Cambodian people [be] masters of Cambodia's destiny," he indicated.

He said he had not informed Chinese leaders of his proposal to hold a summit here, but added: "I'm convinced China will have no objection." Returning to the issue of how to form a coalition government, he suggested a "collegial system" under which each of the three groups would name a minister to run each ministry, with all decisions reached "by consensus."

# SUPREME COMMANDER GIVES ARMED FORCES DAY SPEECH

BK260730 Bangkok Domestic Television Service in Thai 1340 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Speech given by Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon on the occasion of the Thai Armed Forces Day, 25 January -- recorded]

[Text] Good evening, dear compatriots: Today, 25 January, marks another anniversary of a significant day in Thailand's noble history. It was the day when King Naresuan the Great defeated the great army of our enemy in hand-to-hand combat. In order to commemorate King Naresuan the Great's heroism, the military has proclaimed the day "National Armed Forces Day" and is holding ceremonies in accordance with military tradition in Bangkok and the provinces to celebrate the occasion, as well as to pay homage to our ancestors, both soldiers and civilians, who have courageously sacrificed their lives for the national cause since the birth of our country.

On this important occasion, in my capacity as the supreme commander and on behalf of the commanders in chief of the three armed forces, I have been assigned by his excellency the defense minister to report to our respected compatriots on the progress and achievements of the Thai Armed Forces during the past year, as well as the major strategic policies for national defense and the plans and projects to be carried out by the armed forces, so that our respected compatriots will know about their armed forces and have confidence in them, since it is my belief that, for any of the armed forces to achieve a victory, its strategic policies and planning must first gain the people's support. The responsibility entrusted to the armed forces is a weighty burden broad in scope. Yet the armed forces realize that this is a most honorable and important duty, and they have not hesitated in assuming this duty.

The major tasks of the armed forces can be classified in the following three categories: national defense from external threats; internal security; and national development.

Concerning national defense from external enemy threats, during the past year the Thai Armed Forces have accelerated the efforts to develop the armed forces organization and defense system along troublesome or sensitive border areas. The efforts were made within the framework of the national defense plan -- for both the short and long term -- which has undergone regular reviews and adjustments in order to cope with the changing situation. The military has taken and will continue to take steps to expand the combat forces by establishing new units within the three armed forces and improving the deployment of certain units -- both regular and field units -- so that soldiers will be able to cope with external threats and deal with internal problems simultaneously. In improving the structure of the armed forces, we have also taken into consideration the development of our manpower, armament and logistics, with regard to both quantity and quality.

In our efforts to develop manpower, the military has attempted to provide additional training for the soldiers in order to improve their capability to conduct daily tasks as well as combat operations within their respective units, in combined operations with other armed forces units, or in a joint operation with our allies' armed forces. Also, in line with the policy of his majesty the king, who is the commander in chief of the Thai Armed Forces, the military has been trying to instill in our soldiers, both individually and by units, a sense of respect for leadership, a sense of responsibility and a sense of unity in practice and thought. This has been applied to all levels of the armed forces, from the smallest integrated unit to the entire armed forces.

In addition, efforts have been made to promote the soldiers' role as good members of a peaceful and democratic society within Thailand, with the king as the head of state.

Soldiers have been provided with vocational training and religious and political education in order to guide them in the correct direction. Efforts have been made to establish and develop the various reserve forces throughout the country, so that they can be immediately deployed for effective duty in any eventuality under the national defense plan for the military and civilians. In this regard, we must note the good news that, in developing these massive reserve forces, the Thai Armed Forces have received the full cooperation of the people, who have demonstrated their readiness to sacrifice their personal welfare and interests in the protection of national survival.

As for the efforts to develop vital weaponry and war materiel, the Thai Armed Forces have received the full support of the government of his majesty the ling, be it for purchases from foreign countries or for research and development in our wn country. This will enable our armed forces to be proudly self-reliant and will a contribute to the country's overall economy.

Through such continued diligent efforts to develop combat capability and the defense system, the Thai Armed Forces currently have in their possession highly mobile, modern weapons with great destructive power for ground, sea or air operations. They have also achieved success in improving our soldiers capability to fight a long and protracted war. The above achievements have been regularly reported and demonstrated to the public, with the exception of certain details that must be guarded as military secrets in the interests of our nation.

Additionally, we have reached agreements and developed joint plans with our allies to ensure the supply of large quantities of weapons in case of an emergency, and we are also confident of the capability of our soldiers in handling those weapons. The military has also implemented steps to improve the size and strength of logistics units in order to promote efficiency in logistical services for operations by all units of the armed forces.

Concerning the development of our border security system, attention has been given to all our borders -- with emphasis on sensitive areas and troublesome spots. Attention has also been given to the protection of our territorial waters and airspace.

Regarding those border security arrangements under the direct responsibility of the Thai Armed Forces, vital measures have been implemented to improve the demarcation of borders, warning systems and defense barriers, and to repulse possible aggression. As a result, the Thai Armed Forces have improved their national defense posture, regardless of whether we find ourselves in an offensive or defensive position.

Concerning those border security arrangements under the joint responsibility of the military, other government agencies and mass organizations, measures have been taken to establish a defense line to maximize the use of firepower and facilitate war maneuvers. Emphasis has been placed, however, on helping those people in our border areas to develop a defense system for their own protection — in case of an emergency — pending support from other forces. This has even helped those people to improve their livelihood and their means for earning a living. The armed forces are also making a survey and formulating plans for the development of those communities not adjacent to our borders so they can assist those people in the border areas in the course of their social development. The border villages will serve as a first line of defense for the central part of the country. The border villages will work closely with the Thai Armed Forces, other government agencies and mass organizations for national defense in this regard. This method of coordination for national defense and development will also strengthen the solidarity among the Thai people. This answers the ultimate need of the country for integrated strength for success in our national development.

Concerning our efforts to promote national defense to cope with external threats, it can be said that the Thai Armed Forces are maintaining a high degree of combat readiness. Although this task is of the utmost importance, the armed forces have also tried their best to curb spending -- money which comes from the people's taxes and the natural resources of the country -- and optimally utilize these funds for national defense and internal security. This is the first time an attempt has been made to coordinate security with the economic and social development plans of the country.

The task of preserving internal security is also important, since it protects the country against foreign interference and aggression. Internal peace is also vital for our efforts to achieve economic development and to bring prosperity and progress to the nation. In this connection, the Thai Armed Forces have adopted a special plan this year to promote internal security. In particular, it has been trying to eliminate the various threats to national security — from the hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants, from foreign pirates, from instigation and subversion by the various groups of bandits and southern separatists and from rural and urban subversion conducted by communist terrorists backed and directed by superpowers. There are efforts to push Thailand — using both clandestine and overt methods — into a situation approaching war with our neighboring countries having different political ideologies, leding eventually to involvement in a gruesome and bitter proxy war under the yoke and direction of the superpowers.

In its efforts to promote internal security, the Thai Armed Forces have adopted a wise and thorough strategy in accordance with the government's policy to avoid falling into a position of fighting a proxy war. We have simultaneously adopted two other parallel measures: A self-defense policy that advocates maintaining our alertness but not presenting a direct challenge to anyone in order to reverse the tendency toward a situation approaching war with our neighboring countries to the level of a cold war or one of normal relations. Regarding the second measure, it is aimed at reducing and eliminating internal dangers. This measure would enable the armed forces to have the capability of coping effectively with both an internal and external war should such a situation arise. The armed forces have pursued a political offensive against all forms of threats and groups of terrorists by pursuing a combined civilian-police-military tactic with the aim of obtaining assistance from the people in cases of terrorism.

During the past year, the Thai Armed Forces, with cooperation from government agencies concerned and patriotic people, successfully caused the disintegration of the enemy's united fronts and brought back a large number of misled people to rejoin the rest of society, tremendously weakening — both politically and physically — the enemy's armed forces and leading organs at many levels. Nearly all the enemy's major bases and armed units have been destroyed. The high-level organs of these groups have been forced to change their tactics and strategies by adopting a defensive position and have resorted to clandestine activities as they used to do dozens of years ago. They continue, however, to use small bands to carry out guerrilla warfare and sabotage in order to boost their own morale, intimidate us and lure us to encircle and suppress their small guerrilla bands instead of concentrating our efforts on the massive suppression of their few remaining bases. If we direct our efforts toward the latter, we can win a decisive victory in the near future.

The third mission of the Thai Armed Forces is to cooperate with both government and private sectors in developing the country. The armed forces are determined to use their resources, which have been acquired from the fraternal Thai people, to serve the people's interest, such as by giving assistance to the poor or to those victimized by disasters, and participating in the development of the country as a whole.

The armed forces have taken their own initiative and complied with the government's policy through the joint command headquarters — generally known as the national security command — in carrying on this mission and supporting the royal development projects. The majority of the developments projects of the Thai Armed Forces concentrate on the development of water resources, vocational training and land and water communication, as well as health care services and relief operations for the fraternal Thai people living in the porder areas who have suffered from the consequences of fighting in neighboring countries and from the refugee influx. The Thai Armed Forces have also been providing humanitarian assistance for illegal immigrants from neighboring countries.

Dear fraternal Thai people, the Thai Armed Forces are grateful to all the patriotic fraternal people for your constant support, which has enabled us to carry out and fulfill our important and honorable tasks and missions. I, in my capacity as supreme commnader, romise you fraternal people that your Thai Armed Forces will do their best to fulfill their responsibilities and missions in order to safeguard this land and all the important institutions that have been passed down to us, even though it may mean that we might have to sacrifice our flesh and blood, and despite any and all difficulties and hardships we may encounter. We will follow the examples of our warrior ancestors, who proudly adhered to the motto: A warrior race cannot afford a coward's death.

On this occasion, I pray to the three holy gems [Buddha, Buddha's teachings and Buddhist monks], the guardian spirit of Siam and the divine power of his majesty the king, who is also the head of the Thai Armed Forces, to protect my beloved fraternal compatriots. May they live in happiness and safety and uphold unity and consolidate their forces to safeguard and develop our Thai nation to ensure the country's stability and further prosperity. Good night.

NATION REVIEW on Speech

BK270215 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Saiyut Scores Some Key Points in 'Power Play'"]

[Text] When the supreme commander of the armed forces addressed the nation, it is only natural to expect a tough speech, and Gen Saiyut Koetphon made it amply clear that Thailand will take no nonsense from anybody. As the government, and every reader of this newspaper realizes, that it is not only in this region that events seem to be coming to a head — that they are indisputable — but there are also grave deteriorations in the situation in Afghanistan and El Salvador, for example, to take just two countries as far away from Thailand as possible. [sentence as published]

But we would have been very happy if Gen Saiyut had been clearer in his reference to a superpower. In journalistic terminology at least -- which, of course, can be as confusing as diplomatese -- only the United States and the Soviet Union are considered superpowers. Of course, there is no definition of a superpower -- like if one country has XYZ megatons of hydrogen bombs, it qualifies to be called a superpower -- but China has consistently denied being a superpower, while neither the U.S. nor the USSR has denied such an appellation. But from the tone of his speech and from the references he has made, there is no question that Saiyut was referring to China. And, clearly, the proxy war that is going on in this region is between the Soviet Union and China.

While all this may be rejected as academic double-talk, the fact does remain that we are somewhere in the middle of all this, with one superpower at least, the United States, temporarily left out of the equation. And let us also humbly accept the fact that all this is happening immaterial of what Thailand wants or thinks — we are tempted to say ASEAN instead of Thailand, but we are averse to stepping on toes. However, Thailand and fellow-members of ASEAN must think, and later discuss, what are the options that are still open, since many of them have been exhausted.

Assuming that there are three superpowers, we are witnessing a period when some of them are acting tough. The one that is doing the soft-pedaling at the moment is the United States, but nobody would like to say, like Admiral Yamamoto: "We are waking a sleeping giant." The Soviet Union is making her calculated gambles pay in almost every region of the world. And China, assuming again that she is a superpower, is acting very cocky.

Not only has she been trying to make the United States eat the humble pie where Taiwan is concerned, she has also been showing complete indifference to ASEAN efforts to find a political solution to the Kampuchean question.

Whether one likes it or not, geography plays an important part in both foreign policy and military policy of any country, and since we are near both Indochina and China, our policies have to take on the colouring, which Saiyut explained clearly, hoping his listeners would understand the necessary ambiguity. We fully agree with what Saiyut was at pains to explain, but what he did not say is also important -- small countries like Thailand have only limited choice. From this point of view, quiet, firm and skilled diplomacy by Thailand is required, and we are happy to say that the tone taken by Saiyut has set the right tone. A further point must also be made -- that Saiyut's speech has laid some groundwork for future discussions with our ASEAN partners.

# AID FOR VILLAGERS AFFECTED BY REFUGEE INFLUX

BK280650 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] The Supreme Command plans to set up 128 "border villages" for Thais affected by the refugee influx on the Thai-Iao border after a similar project has benefited 104 villages in seven provinces along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

"We will also do the same for affected Thai villages on the Thai-Malaysian and Thai-Burmese borders later on," according to Col Sanan Khachonklam of the Supreme Command. He said about 80,000 Thai villagers have been directly affected and another 200,000 indirectly affected by the Kampuchean conflict.

"Our assistance plan has been formulated to make it possible for the affected Thai villagers to resume their normal way of life and cope with the problems along the border. The five-year programme (1978-83) covers agriculture and cooperatives, water sources, education, community development, public health and road construction," the military officer said. Several countries and international relief agencies have come forward with assistance to help with the scheme, he added.

The Than Government has allocated about 200 million baht so far, principally for relocation and village site development. Contributions, both in cash and in kind, have come from UNICEF (about four million U.S. dollars); WFP [World Food Program] (providing rice, vegetables and fish); Japan (about 1,000 million yen, in addition to construction of various dams); Canada (about 3.5 million Canadian dollars); West Germany (about 35.5 million marks); Japanese association (8.2 million baht) and Taiwan (two million U.S. dollars).

"The most important thing is to find land for the affected Thai villagers to till. Each family gets about half a rai to one rai of land. We try to get them water sources to make life easier," Col Sanan added.

# LEADERS PAY TET VISITS TO VARIOUS AREAS

Pham Van Dong in Ha Bac

OW291417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] In the warmth of the first day of the year, Comrade Pham Van Dong paid a visit to the compatricts and cadres of Ha Bac Province. Comrades Vu Tho, provincial party committee secretary, Nguyen Quat, chairman of the provincial people's committee, and many cadres and representatives of the people of Ha Bac warmly welcomed him. On behalf of the party organization, Comrade Vu Tho reported to him on what has or has not been done over the past year in economic, cultural and livelihood fields.

Attending a spring gathering with hundreds of representatives of cadres, combatants and compatriots of Ha Bac, the Council of Ministers chairman expressed elation over the fact that the Ha Bac party organization and administration have begun to plan the restoration and development of the region's traditional trades to develop production and care for the people's livelihood. He also offered many suggestions on Ha Bac's objectives of solving the questions of food, clothing, housing, education and health of the people and urged that these questions be incorporated into plans at each level, from the provincial to the district and grassroots levels. We must rely on our own capabilities to determine specific direction and plans and strive to achieve economic, cultural and livelihood objectives for the people of our locality. At the same time, we must develop reserves and accumulations.

He urged the various echelons and sectors to pay attention to the cooperatives' production, expand the product-contract system to the laborers and develop the cooperative members' creative labor force. At the same time, we must raise our managerial capacity and level and oppose the phenomena of nonspecific contracts. The party organizations must improve the quality of their cadres and members to ensure the party's correct leadership and develop the people's role of being masters. He wished the Ha Bac party organization and people many great achievements in the new year.

On the same day Comrade Pham Van Dong paid a Tet visit to the members of the Tan Moc cooperative in Luc Ngan, Ha Bac. Comrade Do Phung, district party committee secretary; Comrade Nong Van An, district chairman; many cadres of various sectors in Luc Ngan District; and Comrade (Ly Loi Sang), chairman of the Tan Moc Cooperative; attended the spring gathering between Chairman Pham Van Dong and members of the Tan Moc Cooperative and the compatriots of other villages in Luc Ngan District.

Chairman Pham Van Dong enthusiastically acclaimed the achievements of the cooperative and pointed to its tasks in the coming years in planting cotton, weaving cloth, planting trees and protecting forests to produce more valuable agricultural and forest goods for export, in strengthening solidarity among fraternal nationalities, in building increasingly stronger party organizations and in further improving the managerial capacity of the administration and the cooperative so as always to be worthy of being a comprehensively advanced unit of Ha Bac Province.

Pham Van Dong in Cao Bang

OW291229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] At a time when the country is joyfully welcoming the Nham Tuat [Year of the Dog] spring, Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a Tet visit to the compatriots and combatants of Cao Bang and Ha Bac provinces.

Returning to a region that was the first revolutionary base, the Council of Ministers chairman emotionally and firmly shook hands with Comrades Duong Tuong, provincial party committee secretary; Luong Ich Lap, chairman of the provincial people's committee; and dear, c.d comrades, the first cadres of the party and Uncle Ho during the hard days of the revolution. He inquired about the compatriots' livelihood and about their families and relatives and expressed happiness to be able to meet them again and to see that, despite their old age, they were still healthy and continuing to contribute their efforts to the building and defense of their revolutionary native land.

Hundreds of representatives of cadres, combatants and compatriots of various nationalities in different districts and villages of the province came to welcome the Council of Ministers chairman. Speaking at a spring gathering, he recalled his thoughts about Cao Bang, where Uncle Ho set up the first revolutionary base and where, at a time when the whole country was under aggressive colonialism's domination, all the people -- young and old, male and female -- enthusiastically joined revolutionary organizations to protect party cadres. After that, the Viet Bac revolutionary base was established and a revolutionary movement whipped up throughout the country, which led to the 1945 August revolution and the 1975 spring victory.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Pham Van Dong enthusiastically acclaimed the Cao Bang compatriots' revolutionary awareness and ardor and their patriotism and urged all to forever preserve their native land's tradition. Warmly praising the Cao Bang compatriots and combatants for the victories they achieved in the fight against the Chinese aggressor troops and in the maintenance and development of economic, political, cultural and national defense activities, thus stabilizing our compatriots' production and material and cultural life, he expressed the hope that the compatriots, cadres and combatants will develop these achievements in order to register still many more and greater victories.

Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong pointed to the two strategic tasks of the whole country -- building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland -- and urged the Cao Bang compatriots, cadres and combatants to be concerned, more than anyone, with defending the fatherland's borders, building up the people's armed forces, including the regular troops, regional troops and militia and self-defense forces, and setting up a firm defense system so that, should the enemy recklessly commit aggression again, he would certainly receive many more stunning blows than before. We should arm all of our people with an undaunted spirit and make them ready to fight and defeat the aggressors in the very first battle.

The Chinese reactionaries are hatching many cynical plots of deception, enticement and cajolery aimed at dividing the compatriots of various nationalities in the border region. Consequently, we, each person and each nationality in the great family of the Vietnamese fatherland, must do our utmost to care for, consolidate and build up the solidarity among all the nationalities and between the armed forces and the people as Uncle Ho had admonished.

With regard to economic tasks, the comrade chairman pointed out that Cao Bang has great capabilities for comprehensively developing agriculture -- grain, subsidiary crops, industrial crops, food plants -- as well as livestock breeding. He urged the different echelons and sectors to map out projects and plans to develop agriculture and forestry both on long-term and immediate basis. We must actively plant subsidiary crops, organize their processing and grow beans, especially soybeans.

Cao Bang's livestock breeding must be carried out on a larger scale than other localities. In addition to hogs and poultry, we must pay attention to horned animals -- buffaloes, oxen, goats -- so that we may have draft power, meat and fertilizer for the fields.

Along with comprehensively developing agriculture, we must motivate all the people to protect the forests and engage in afforestation. We must give land and forests to the cooperatives and those who plant trees and protect forests. The more trees one plants, the more income he will get. We must strengthen management to avoid indiscriminate destruction of forests.

Comrade Pham Van Dong said: At a time when the whole country is still facing many difficulties, the various echelons and sectors in the province must exert efforts and formulate plans to gradually and better solve the issues of food, clothing, housing, education and transportation for the people of various nationalities. They must endeavor to develop the cultural, educational and health services in the mountain region in accordance with the motto "the state and the people join in doing things."

He stressed: In order to do the above things, what is important is that the party organizations, particularly those at the grassroots level, must be strong. We must constantly give importance to perfecting and consolidating party organizations, and party members must be truly exemplary. The cadres must study and train themselves in economic and social management. We must realize at all cost the working people's right of collective mastery and, on this basis, create a stirring revolutionary movement in the province. He expressed the hope that with the tradition of the cradle of the revolution, the Cao Bang party organization, compatriots and combatants will achieve still greater successes in the coming years.

On behalf of the Cao Bang party organization, people and the armed forces, Comrade Duong Tuong, provincial party committee secretary, promised to satisfactorily carry out the tasks outlined by the Council of Ministers Chairman and conveyed Lunar New Year greetings to the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

Pham Hung in Ho Chi Minh City

BK291331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] To mark the Lunar New Year and to show gratitude to the fallen heroes who made sacrifices for the nation, Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and a political-military-civil delegation of Ho Chi Minh City and representatives of the 7th Military Region Command, visited and laid wreathes at the Ho Chi Minh City fallen heroes cemetery. The wreathes bore an inscription reading: "The party, people and army will be grateful to these fallen heroes forever." On this occasion the delegation paid homage to the graves of fallen heroes who had sacrificed their lives for their nation and compatriots.

Pham Hung's Other Visits

BK011430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] In the early days of 1982 before Tet, Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior, visited and worked with the standing body of the party committee and the people's committee of Lam Dong Province.

After a hearing a report on the orientations, tasks and major targets of the province's 1982 plan, Comrade Pham Hung emphasized the need to concentrate efforts on taking advantage of the local special climatic conditions and the immense and fertile lands of Lam Dong Province and on rationally distributing the work force to step up agricultural production; develop the great potentials of the various types of industrial crops, forestry and livestock breeding; firmly resolve the problem of grain and food; and promote the production of consumer goods and especially export goods.

In agriculture it is necessary to motivate the people to engage in small-scale irrigation work to increase the capabilities of the large- and medium-size irrigation projects already built, promptly replace the old rice varieties with new ones that produce high yields and consolidate fertilizer production establishments so that the local demand for grain will be firmly met in 1982.

With confidence and elation over the successes of the congresses held by party organizations at the three local levels to discuss the draft documents of the party Central Committee, Comrade Pham Hung conveyed the Tet greetings of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to the party committee, the people's committee, the mass organizations, the armed forces and people of Lam Dong Province and wished them a year full of new vitality and new successes in implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee's 11th plenum, as well as outstanding achievements to greet the fifth national party congress.

During his Tet visit to Lam Dong Province's state dairy farm, Comrade Pham Hung, after hearing a report on the status of scientific and technical development and research and on the building of material and technical bases, praised the state farm's progress and achievements in developing its grazing land, crossbreeding cows of foreign stock with local cows in accordance with technical criteria, building additional stables and barns and developing production. He also urged the state farm to perform certain essential tasks to ensure further and quicker development.

On the day before Tet, accompanied by the provincial leaders, Comrade Pham Hung attended and cut the inaugural ribbon of Lam Dong's spring flower show. He praised the show's participants for their artistic techniques and painstaking labor in selecting and cross-breeding many species of beautiful and precious flowers. He urged them to assist the local horticulturists in maintaining various species of beautiful and precious flowers and developing them into marketable products in order to meet the national demand as well as to create a large and stable source of goods for export.

During his Tet visit to the cadres and combatants of Lam Dong Province's People's Security Force, the comrade praised the provincial security force for their achievements last year and their progress in intensifying control at the grassroots level, contributing to the stabilization of the living conditions of minority ethnic people, promoting the mass movement to safeguard the fatherland's security and closely coordinating with the army in the fruitful struggle to resolve the FULRO problem.

About the tasks for 1982, the comrade stressed: The People's Security Force must strive to fulfill both the long-term and immediate requirements as well as the major targets set forth at the 37th national conference on security successfully. In particular, it is necessary to develop the results of training sessions; overcome shortcomings; enhance political quality; consolidate internal unity; promote the sense of responsibility, organization and discipline; improve leadership and command; intensify control over the grassroots level; promptly grasp the situation; astutely deal with all circumstances; and struggle against the bureaucratic workstyle. In this spirit, Commander Pham Hung wished the cadres and combatants of Lam Dong's security force new and compared achievements in the new year in their work and combat and in building a clean, firm and strong people's security force.

Comrade Pham Hung also paid a Tet visit to the mobile unit of the Ministry of Interior in Lam Dong Province. He praised the unit's cadres and combatants for their successes in promoting internal unity, organization and discipline, enduring difficulties and hardships, constantly holding fast to the grassroots level, closely uniting and coordinating with the People's Army and establishing good relations with the local mass organizations and people of various ethnic groups, and for their numerous achievements in work and combat.

Inspired by Comrade Pham Hung's visit and exhortations on the occasion of the Lunar New Year, the unit's cadres and combatants pledged to study, work and fight actively and to score even more achievements to greet the fifth party congress.

Also on the occasion of Tet, Comrade Pham Hung cordially met veteran members of former Nam Bo front's resistance administration committee. In a jubilant atmosphere of springtime, the comrade solicitously inquired after their health and listened to their reminiscences of the days they had spent in the various combat zones during the struggle against French colonialism. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Pham Hung heartily greeted the veterans and wished them a new year full of good health and family happiness. He hoped that the shining examples of their devotion to the cause of the party and the nation would help their children and grand-children

At meetings with comrades of the Mekong Delta and eastern Nam Bo, Ho Chi Minh City and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone -- consisting of representatives of provincial, municipal and special zone party committees, people's committees, military and security commands, and representatives of the 7th and 9th Military Regions -- on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Pham Hung highly praised the various provinces and municipalities, the special zone, the Mekong Delta and eastern Nam Bo for their achievements last year in vigorously implementing party and state resolutions and directives: developing the spirit of self-reliance, creativity and initiatives; creating new positive factors; overcoming difficulties; stepping up production; stabilizing the people's life; safeguarding political security and social order; and successfully implementing the 1981 State Plan.

The recent successes of party organization congresses at the three levels to discuss the draft documents of the party Central Committee in the various provinces, municipalities and the special zone, the comrade said, have created a new source of revolutionary vigor, confidence and enthusiasm for us with which to look forward to the fifth party congress. Comrade Pham Hung wished the party organizations, administrative bodies, mass organizations and military and security forces of the various provinces and municipalities, the special zone, the Mekong Delta and eastern Nam Bo a new year full of unity and identity of views for developing their advantages as well as their strengths and capabilities to overcome difficulties, vigorously and successfully implement the resolution of the party Central Committee llth plenum and score outstanding achievements to greet the fifth national party congress, and even greater successes in fulfilling the 1982 State Plan.

Comrade Pham Hung also paid Tet visits to the security forces of Ho Chi Minh City and the city's 5th Precinct. He praised the security personnel of the city and the 5th Precinct for their efforts and achievements in maintaining political security and social order and their progress in building clean, firm and strong security forces. The comrade highly appreciated the constant leadership and guidance given by the city, district and precinct party committees and the administrative echelons to the People's Security Forces; the assistance and cooperation accorded them by the various sectors, mass organizations, state organs and enterprises; and particularly the close unity and coordination of the People's Army that have created favorable conditions for the city security forces at all levels to make new progress in consolidating forces and fulfilling their tasks.

He urged all echelons of the city security forces to strive to overcome shortcomings; develop the results of the recent training phase; carry out their tasks on the basis of the new organizational structure; improve leadership and command; intensify control at the grassroots level; respect and protect the laboring people's right to collective mastery; heighten vigilance; firmly grasp the situation; enhance their militant character; and, together with the city people, safeguard political security and social order even more satisfactorily.

The comrade wished all echelons of the city People's Security Forces successes in building clean, firm and strong People's Security Forces; promoting the mass movement to safeguard the fatherland's security; implementing the resolution of the 37th national conference on security; emulating in scoring outstanding achievements to greet the fifth national party congress; and actively contributing to the successful implementation of the 1982 State Plan.

# INDONESIA'S MOKHTAR CITED ON KAMPUCHEA, PRC, SRV

BK011412 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Indonesia does not consider the presence of Vietnamese armed forces in Kampuchea as a threat to its interests. In a talk with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in Jakarta last Friday [29 January], Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said: Indonesia realizes that Vietnam's concern over Chinese ambition in Southeast Asia has a good ground through Beijing's support for the Khmer Rouge rebels in Kampuchea.

# ROLE OF MASS MOTIVATION WORK EMPHASIZED

BK280900 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Dec 81 pp 6-19

[Article by Tran Quoc Hoan: "Intensively Carry Out Mass Motivation Work in the New Stage" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The principle as well as the motto of building our party is to maintain close relations with the masses. Carrying it out is quite an experience. In the new stage, our entire party and all our people are to carry out two strategic tasks simultaneously -- building socialism successfully and heightening vigilance and combat readiness constantly in order to defend the socialist fatherland.

To fulfill these two tasks, it is necessary to improve leadership; increase the party's fighting strength; make the party firm, strong and wholesome; and strengthen the socialist state. At the same time, we must improve and carry out mass motivation work satisfactorily and launch a vigorous mass revolutionary movement. On this basis, we must strengthen and consolidate solidarity among the nationalities and promote the working people's right to collective mastery so as to achieve the goal of "everything for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness."

#### I -- THE ROLE OF MASS MOTIVATION WORK IN A SITUATION WHEREIN POLITICAL POWER EXISTS

The victories of the Vietnamese revolution over half a century are the result of our party's independent, sovereign and creative line. They are also attributable to the party's mass motivation work. The fine traditions and the source of our party's invincible strength lie in its close relationship with the masses.

However, now that political power has been established, many sectors and localities have neglected the motivation task and paid little attention to building mass organizations and promoting their political role. Many party committee echelons have even neglected leadership over this task. It is fairly common for cadres and party members not to want to do this work, for government cadres to be bureaucratic and highhanded toward the people and for mass-motivating cadres not to work among the masses but operate according to administrative procedures. This is because many people do not fully understand the role of mass motivation work at a time when we have political power. Therefore, it is necessary to make party committee echelons, party organizations, administrative echelons and mass organizations understand thoroughly that the motivation task is always strategically important. In particular, when political power exists, this task is of even greater importance and must be reflected in all fields of party and government activity.

FIRST OF ALL we must understand that revolution is always a mass undertaking. All party lines and guidelines, all state policies and laws and all tasks of mass organizations are eventually carried out by the masses. The party's strength is reflected in the strength of the majority of the politically enlightened and well organized masses. President Ho has said: "Any task, no matter how easy it may be, cannot be carried out successfully without the participation of the people; and any task, no matter how difficult it may be, can be accomplished with the assistance of the people." In his speech delivered at the First Session of the Seventh National Assembly, VCP Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan said: "Whether the results of the development of production and the stabilization and improvement of the people's life are considerable or limited and are obtained quickly or slowly depends to a great extent on the spirit of initiative, and voluntariness, the sense of discipline and the great efforts of all our people." As always, especially in the present stage, the masses are the ones who have built socialism successfully and defended the socialist fatherland firmly.

SECOND, when we have political power in hand, we must prevent such bad practices as bureaucratism, authoritarianism and officialism which can separate the party from the masses and weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat. Mass motivation work must be reflected in all fields of party activity. It must also be considered as an important factor in ensuring that all party lines and guidelines and state policies and laws are devised correctly and implemented scrupulously. Maintaining close relations with the masses and wholeheartedly serving the masses must be qualities held by each Communist Party member and the responsibility of each party, government and mass organization.

THIRD, the masses are the sociopolitical base of the new social regime. To consolidate the working class, the collective peasantry, the socialist intelligentsia and the youth and women's forces vigorously means to consolidate the political base so it will serve as a firm foundation for the socialist social regime.

#### II -- OBJECTIVES OF MASS MOTIVATION WORK IN THE NEW STAGE

Mass motivation work in the new stage must be aimed at promoting the working people's collective mastery; carrying out the three revolutions simultaneously — the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, of which the scientific and technological revolution is the linchpin — building the new system, the new economy, the new culture and the new man; and successfully achieving the socialist revolution in our country.

The mass motivation work in the new stage must be closely combined with production and life and with the practice of socialist construction and national defense. Mass motivation work must be aimed at enhancing the masses' sense of and capacity for mastery. It must simultaneously ensure the masses' interests and motivate the masses to fulfill their labor and national defense obligations zealously. It must enhance the masses' activity and creativity in developing production and increasing labor productivity as well as in their participation in economic and social management, thereby creating a vigorous and broad revolutionary movement to achieve the common objective; "All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness."

THE NEW DEVELOPMENT in mass motivation work in conditions wherein the party holds political power is that ALL THREE COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM OF PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP MUST DEVOTE THEMSELVES TO MASS MOTIVATION WORK.

Unlike the time when the party did not hold power, now that it has assumed power its relations with the masses are reflected in all fields of social life. The party maintains relations with the masses not only through various party and people's organizations but also through an entire system of state organs and through the administrative apparatuses at all levels. Mass motivation work is not an exclusive concern of the party and mass organizations but also is a responsibility of all three components of the system of proletarian dictatorship.

For this reason, the responsibility of party organizations, administrative echelons and mass organizations for mass motivation work and for prompting the masses to uphold their role as the collective masters in national construction and national definese must be institutionalized.

Mass motivation work is one of the key tasks of all PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.

In the conditions when the party holds power, its mass motivation work, far from being allowed to slacken, must be intensified. All party committee echelons must review their mass motivation work in order to intensify in the near future their educational efforts aimed at improving the masses' understanding in all fields, especially their understanding of socialism and socialist revolution. At the same time, they must promulgate positions and policies concerning various classes and strata of the masses and raise the revolutionary and scientific character of mass motivation work. They must assign cadres endowed with good qualities, virtues and capabilities to various state organs and mass organizations to ensure that the state power really is of the people, by the people and for the people. At the same time, they must do their utmost to assist the various people's organizations in bringing their operational methods up to date, overcoming redtape and bureaucratism, and effecting a new change in the activities of the mass organizations and the mass revolutionary movement.

All party committee echelons should establish a system under which party members at any level must participate in social work and in the activities of mass organizations and be put in charge of a number of people among the masses. They must adopt plans for periodic meetings with the masses in order to explain current affairs and the various policies and positions of the party and state to them. They must carry out self-criticism before the masses, solicit the masses' opinions and criticisms, and evaluate the activities of mass organizations. They must resolutely overcome bureaucratism, authoritarianism and a loss of contact with the masses among cadres and party members.

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION is the principal instrument through which the working people exert their right to mastery. All administrative organs have the responsibility of serving the people; maintaining close relations with the masses; organizing the collection of popular opinion on important policies concerning the people's political, material and cultural interests; and adopting plans for mass motivation work in carrying out any task. Bureaucratism, the tendency to issue orders and arrogance toward the masses must be overcome. The work of all economic, professional, cultural and social organs must, first of all, be aimed at fully developing the people's material and spiritual potential, making the most rational use of the state's supplies and capital to serve the people's interests and resolutely suppressing officialism, favoritism and irresponsibility. State cadres and personnel and the armed forces must have a thorough understanding of mass motivation work. They must maintain close contact with the masses, explain the line and policies of the party and the state to them and listen carefully to their suggestions.

Administrative organs at all levels are responsible for creating every favorable condition, including material conditions, for the mass organizations to carry out their activities. They are also responsible for coordinating closely with the mass organizations in motivating the masses to implement the party's line and policies and the state's plans and laws and for organizing and promoting emulation movements. State regulations must be formulated that will allow people's organizations in general and the VFF in particular to take part in building the administration and controlling its work and to participate effectively in economic and social management. Attention must be paid to broadening the forms of popular control. In the coming years, we must elaborate a law on youth, amend the trade unions law, the marriage and family law....

In conditions when the party holds power, THE VARIOUS PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS are an important and integral part of the system of proletarian dicatorship. They play an extremely important role, forming a direct link between the party and the masses and enabling the party to reach deeply into all strata of the masses to rally, motivate and educate them to carry out the party's political tasks successfully. Also a reliable prop of the state administration, the people's organizations have the following duties: Motivate the masses to participate in economic and social management; control and supervise the administration's work; and exert the masses' right to mastery. In this way they will increasingly help consolidate the administration.

In the new state, the role and strength of the people's organizations are reflected in their ability to organize and rally the masses; raise their socialist consciousness; promote their activity, initiative and creativity; motivate them to participate in managing the state and society; and organize and promote socialist emulation movements.

As a school of socialism, the people's organizations bear great responsibility for building the new man, ceaselessly improving the masses' understanding of socialism, raising their sense of and capacity for collective mastery, and inculcating in them a new attitude toward labor. They also have the responsibility to work in a disciplined, skillful and highly productive manner. Through education, they must prompt the masses to perceive the situation and tasks of the revolution clearly, distinctly see the successes as well as all the difficulties, unmistakably recognize their role and responsibilities and maintain absolute confidence in the party's leadership and the socialist system.

As the representative of the masses' interests and collective mastery, the people's organizations are responsible for motivating the masses to join "the three revolutions," participate in socialist transformations and the building of socialism, fulfill the state plans and strengthen national defense. The people's organizations must participate practically and effectively in economic and social management work. They must also control the implementation of party and state positions and policies and protect the working people's legitimate interests. They are also responsible for contributing ideas to the formulation of party and state socioeconomic policies and motivating the masses to implement them.

The operational methods of the various people's organizations must be changed to suit the new conditions and the rising cultural standard and demands, of the masses and to prevent red tape, bureaucratism and a loss of contact with the grassroots level. The basic units of the people's organizations must be consolidated quickly and programs and plans adopted in order to train cadres for the organizations. Only in this way can we rally large numbers of people, inculcate a high degree of consciousness in the members of various unions and associations and prompt them to remain deeply attached to their organizations.

Mass motivation work must be DEVELOPED FURTHER; that is, it MUST HAVE A SCIENTIFIC BASIS in order to meet the demands of the political tasks in the new stage and to suit the new cultural level and demands of the masses.

The task of motivating the masses to participate in building socialism requires that cadres and party members be conversant with socialism, economic and social management, production organization, sociology, psychology, pedagogy and science and technology. They must also be capable of motivating the masses to wage the struggle between the two roads -- socialist and capitalist -- and carry out "the three revolutions." They must organize and promote productive labor and economization emulation movements; turn all positive factors to good account; and struggle to overcome negative aspects in economic and social management.

In the new conditions, the masses' standards in all fields are being steadily heightened. Moreover, all strata of the masses now have new needs and aspirations. Therefore, mass motivation work can no longer be performed monotonously and rigidly. On the contrary, it calls for the study and exploration of human psychology so that objectives and forms of motivation work suitable for each category of object may be adopted.

In carrying out mass motivation work in the present stage, we must exhaustively review and learn from past experiences so as to change our organizational forms and operational methods to suit the new stage.

THE MASS REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT represents a concrete result of the mass motivation work of party, administrative and mass organizations. The emergence of a vigorous mass movement in any locality is an unmistakable indication of two things: The presence of strong local party, administrative and mass organizations and the masses' maturity as far as their sense of and capacity for collective mastery are concerned.

Therefore, we must promote the mass revolutionary movement if we want to carry out the party's revolutionary tasks in the new stage successfully. The current socialist emulation movement must be geared to promoting production and economization, opposing negativism, building a new life, consolidating national defense and maintaining political security and public order and safety. Each movement must have specific political, economic and social objectives. It must also be closely coordinated with the elaboration and successful implementation of the plans for developing the economy and culture, strengthening public security and order and consolidating national defense in each grassroots unit and locality, especially in districts and precincts. Each emulation movement must achieve results in all three of the following fields: Socioeconomic work, developing the new man and building and developing organizations. Close coordination among party, administrative and mass organizations is absolutely necessary if a mass revolutionary movement is to be launched. All mass organizations, especially the trade unions, have the duty to organize, motivate and foster ever more vigorous, steady and broad revolutionary movements in highly diversified forms. State organs must create a management system capable of providing strong incentives so that the laborer will work zealously in the interests of society and the collective and in his own interest. At the same time, they must coordinate with the various mass organizations and create all necessary material conditions for the launching of emulation movements. The activities of front-rank models in the mass movement to implement the policy of applying product contracts with labor groups and laborers in the rural areas and to apply the contract-based wages system in industrial enterprises have offered us many valuable lessons. All party and administrative ochelons must satisfactorily carry out the task of reviewing the achievements of these models and bringing their positive influence into play. They must also adopt a policy to give timely encouragement, rewards and commendation so as to promote the strong development of socialist emulation movements.

### III -- CHANGES IN THE METHODS OF ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF MASS ORGANIZATIONS

The social and class structure in our country has undergone many changes in the process of carrying out the three revolutions. In the north, the great majority of the people consist of members of the working class, the collective peasantry and the socialist intelligentsia. In the south, there still are five social elements: Workers, peasants, artisans, individual small merchants and the bourgeoisie. The majority of workers are now in state-operated and joint state-private enterprises. Peasants and artisans have become owners of production materials and more than 50 percent of them have taken up the collective production path. The collective mastership awareness and abilities of the people of all walks of life have been improved considerably.

# 1. THE CONTINGENT OF WORKERS AND CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF TRADE UNIONS

In our country, the role of the working class in social life has been enhanced day by day. Over the past 5 years, the number of workers has increased by 24 percent. The number of technical workers has risen to 1.3 million. This increases to 3.6 million if civil servants and other working people of the state sector are included. The role of the working class -- the vanguard class that has led the revolution -- has been strengthened and consolidated not only because it has increased numerically, but essentially because it has thousands of state-run production and business establishments and many modern heavy industrial installations and controls the main sectors of the national economy. Some 60 percent of all workers have graduated from vocational schools. The great majority of them have finished general education levels II and III. Many workers have been elected to the leading echelons of the party, government and mass organizations. Though confronted by troubled events in the world and with difficulties in the economy and life, our country's working class remains imperturbable and creative. They are seeking ways to overcome difficulties in maintaining and accelerating production and stabilizing their lives. They are firmly confident in the party's leadership.

However, when it comes to meeting the requirements for building a socialist working class, our country's working class is not immune to shortcomings and weaknesses. In this respect, its class awareness is not keen. It is still influenced by the psychology and behavior of small producers, and its professional skills and labor output remain limited. Moreover, it does not possess a high sense of discipline and is insufficiently acquainted with the operational requirements of large-scale industry. A large number of workers and civil servants have manifested negativism which, in a certain place and at a certain time, is fairly serious.

TRADE UNIONS are the largest mass organizations of workers and civil servants. They are the closest collaborator with and a firm prop for the state administration.

Trade union activities have contributed realistically to the management of the state and enterprises and have motivated workers and civil servants to accelerate the productive labor and thrift movement and the movement for developing innovations, improving techniques, overcoming difficulties, maintaining production and caring for the lives of workers and civil servants.

However, the organization and activities of trade unions at all levels in the new stage are still of an administrative character. Trade unions do not keep up with production and the activities of enterprises and workers. They have not yet fully developed the workers and civil servants' right to collective mastery in applying trade union laws and in the struggle against negativism, bureaucratism, authoritarianism, theft, corruption and illegal transactions in organs and enterprises in order to protect the interests of the working class.

Our party has always considered trade unions to be a strong tool in building the socialist Vietnamese working class and encouraging the entire working class to be in the vanguard of socialist construction. Trade unions at all levels must penetrate the workers and civil servants' life in order to understand their feelings, their livelihood, the level of their enlightenment and their professional skills. They must, through the productive labor movement and production teams and groups, educate workers and civil servants to develop a working class sense, a new work attitude -- working with a high sense of discipline, according to techniques and with high output -- and behavior befitting the operations of large-scale industry. They must, out of class love, take good care of the legitimate demands of workers and civil servants. They must participate in training and helping new workers in vocational classes in order to create conditions for them to become industrial workers quickly.

Trade unions must participate in drafting and implementing the state plan at the grassroots level (factories, construction sites, state farms and so forth) and nationwide.
They must intensively control and supervise the implementation of collective contracts,
solve all problems concerning labor, protect the interests of workers and civil servants
and resolutely struggle against negativism and deviations in the implementation of party
and state policies and measures in organs and enterprises. Trade unions have the great
responsibility of contributing to the party's leadership and participating in improving
and training a contingent of cadres coming from the working class for the party and state.

To help trade unions carry out these tasks, it is necessary to clearly define the responsibilities of trade unions and party and state organs in building a socialist working class, as well as the responsibilities of trade unions for participating in managing the state and enterprises according to a practical system.

In the coming days, the trade unions must strengthen their organizations and improve their operational capabilities. Trade union work must reach deeply into the field of production and suit the conditions of workers and grassroots units so as to exert a practical impact on the efforts to fulfill various economic and technical objectives and to develop the socialist working class. Trade union cadres must be trained according to a comprehensive plan and through satisfactory coordination between the specialized and nonspecialized forces. The trade union schools must improve their curricula and the quality of their training work.

# 2. WORKING PEASANTS AND THE FEDERATION OF COLLECTIVE PEASANTS [FCP]

Our party's policy regarding the peasantry is aimed at, by means of cooperativization, transforming individual peasants into members of the collective peasantry and strengthening the strong worker-peasant alliance in the socialist revolution.

In the north, working peasants have become the collective peasantry. In the process of consolidating cooperatives and perfecting socialist production relations, the peasants' collective spirit has been heightened gradually and the face of the rural areas has been changed substantially. In implementing the policy of applying product contracts with labor groups and laborer in the rural areas, those localities which have scrupulously followed the directives of the party Central Committee Secretariat have succeeded in creating a new working spirit marked by voluntariness, full use of land and manpower, developing production, stabilizing the people's living conditions and increasing their capacity for socialist collective mastery. We should review our past experiences, exploit the good aspects and rectify shortcomings so as to advance the revolutionary movement steadily.

In the south, where peasants are gradually entering the road of collective production, more than 50 percent of the peasantry have joined cooperatives or production collectives. A major problem to which we should pay attention is that, along with intensifying mass motivation work among peasants, we must have correct policies and good management organizations if the peasantry is to favor the road of cooperativization and actively implement various positions and policies of the party and state.

The FCP, formerly the farmers association, plays an active role in educating peasants in the socialist revolution and motivating them to embark on the road of collective production and implement the positions and policies of the party and state in the rural areas.

In those localities where cooperativization has been completed, the cooperative and production collectives function as both production organizations and broad mass organizations of collective peasants. The cooperative not only devotes itself to production work but also has the responsibility of caring for all aspects of the peasants' livelihood, motivating them to overcome the negative aspects of small producers and heightening their sense of collectivity and their devotion to building and consolidating cooperatives and building new socialist rural areas.

The collective peasants councils at all levels assist the party and state by maintaining close relations with peasants, holding discussions with the collective peasantry to formulate correct policies, carrying out "the three revolutions" in the rural areas, promoting the peasants' collective mastery and motivating the peasantry to step up production, build and consolidate cooperatives and build new socialist rural areas.

### 3. ARTISANS AND THE ASSOCIATION OF HANDICRAFT COOPERATIVES

There are more than 1.5 million professional artisans in our country. In the north, 90 percent of the artisans work in various handicraft cooperatives: in the south, their colleagues have just begun to adopt the mode of collective production, mainly in the form of cooperative teams. Artisans constitute a contingent of highly skilled workers with considerable potential who account for 61 percent of local industrial output in terms of value. In the southern provinces, the Association of Cooperative Workers [hooij lao doongj howpj tacs] has motivated individual artisans to implement state production and trade policies and to take up the mode of collective production. Once individual artisans have formed a cooperative, this small industrial and handicraft cooperative will function as both a productive organization and a broad mass organization. As such, the cooperative has the responsibility of caring for all aspects of production work and the livelihood of its members and of attending to their political and ideological education. The Association of Handicraft Cooperatives [lieen hieepj xax thur coong nghieepj] is an organization which represents the artisans' collective mastery. It maintains close relations with the party and the state, contributes to formulating the necessary policies and helps int nsify the building, broadening and consolidation of small industrial and handicraft cooperatives. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] and the Vietnam Women's Union [VWU] should coordinate closely with the Association of Handicraft Cooperatives in educating artisans on the working-class stand, in promoting their sense of and capacity for collective mastery, in improving their professional skills and in helping them develop a new work style.

### 4. THE CONTINGENT OF SOCIALIST INTELLECTUALS

Our country's intelligentsia has increased fairly rapidly over the past 5 years. We now have 260,000 cadres with a college or higher level education and 600,000 middle-level skilled cadres, not to mention the 300,000 college and vocational middle school students. The intelligentsia is playing an increasingly larger role not only in the scientific and technological revolution but also in the cultural and ideological revolution. Most of our country's intellectuals were trained under the socialist system. A number of intellectuals who once lived under the U.S. puppet regime have now made many active contributions under the new regime. The absolute majority of our country's intellectuals are patriotic and have confidence in the party's leadership and the socialist system. Many have shown an ardent passion for research and creative work. Recently, many talented people have emerged, a fact which has demonstrated clearly the intelligence and talents of Vietnamese.

However, we must also see that our scientific and technological cadres, though numerous, are unevenly trained, that we still lack managerial cadres, that the quality of both political and professional training is lower than expected, and that we have developed many shortcomings in our efforts to create proper working conditions for and to care for the livelihood of our scientific and technological cadres. Recently, the resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on the policy regarding science and technology has inspired our country's intelligentsia with enthusiasm.

The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU], the HCMCYU, the VWU and the VFF should pay attention to coordinating with one another in training the contingent of scientific, technological and managerial cadres and in educating and motivating them to show their patriotism and their love for socialism, to overcome all difficulties, to participate in production and other activities in life, to engage entusiastically in research and creative work, and to develop the spirit of a main force in the scientific and technological as well as the cultural and ideological revolutions.

# 5. EDUCATE AND FOSTER THE YOUNGER GENERATION AND BUILD A STRONG HCMCYU

The present younger generation is the main force of the new social classes and strata. Youth accounts for 60 percent of the working class, 52 percent of rural workers, 40 percent of the scientific and technological cadres, 80 percent of army and public security combatants, and more than 90 percent of level III and higher students.

We must understand clearly that the younger generation is trained to be both the future champions of the party's revolutionary cause and the shock force of the revolution. As the resolution of the fourth party congress put it: "The bright future of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland is in the hands of the youth, teenagers and children."

Over the past years, young people have made numerous contributions and have matured in many respects. Endowed with fine qualities and considerable potential, they are bringing into play their role as a powerful reserve force of the Vietnamese working class and nation.

However, due to the difficulties encountered and shortcomings developed by the party, the state and society in educating and caring for youth, a number of young people have not yet been able to define a revolutionary ideal for themselves, and their sense of and capacity for collective mastery are still weak. At a time when we are still encountering many difficulties in caring for the employment, education, recreation... of youth, it is worrisome that a number of young people are falling under the influence of the unhealthy neocolonialist and bourgeois lifestyle and of enemy psychological warfare and propaganda. This is a problem to which all party organizations, state organs and social institutions must pay utmost attention so as to turn young people into a generation worthy of being the future champions of the party's glorious revolutionary cause.

THE HO CHI MINH COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION has made a big step in developing its ranks. Its membership has increased to 4.5 million. It has organized and educated more than 5 million teenagers and children. It has, in many forms, engaged assault youths into agricultural and industrial production, combat and study and helped them build a new life. In particular, over the past 3 years the union has trained and introduced to the party some 700,000 outstanding union members, 230,000 of which have been admitted to the party.

However, the organization and operation of the union still do not keep up with the new situation. They are still restricted and unrealistic and are not in line with the demands of grassroots-level union organizations and of youths themselves. Its activities are heavily committed to assault work and to building youth projects. They are not associated with the task of educating and training the entire young generation. Due attention has not been paid to the young people's interests and to the broad youth movement. Therefore, the quality of union members is poor, the grassroots-level union organizations are weak and the organization and assembling of youths is still limited in many respects. The union must carry out more intensively the task of imbuing its members with Marxism-Leninism, socialist revolution and communist ideals. It must educate youths of all walks of life intensively so they will understand their role, duties and rights in the socialist revolution. It must motivate youths to take the lead in the movement to emulate in labor and participate in consolidating national defense, maintaining political security and social order and safety and developing culture and education. At the same time, it must pay great attention to the youths' interests and, together with the party and state, solve their demands and aspirations. Intensively building and making the union politically, ideologically and organizationally firm and strong is an urgent requirement.

In particular, there must be a vigorous change in the building and consolidation of grassroots-level cadres so that the union will be in a position to organize and broadly rally youths, teenagers and children and educate the young generation to become citizens who are politically stable, who have correct thoughts and noble and fine feelings, who are able to exercise the right to collective mastery, who love work and work or study passionately and who are always ready to defend the fatherland. The union is able to fulfill these tasks along with satisfactorily educating backward youths and teenagers, provided that it is organizationally strong, adopts many appropriate methods of broadly organizing and assembling youths, gets closer to youth activities, is subject to the close leadership of party organizations and is given assistance by all administrative echelons and mass organizations with a high sense of responsibility. The campaign launched within the union to participate in developing the party must be accelerated and improved qualitatively in order to make the union truly worthy as the party's reserve force. In this way, the union will be able to complement the party and the working class with new, increasingly large force and to provide the party, sectors, mass organizations and the army with many young outstanding cadres. The union must pay greater attention to developing intensively the Ho Chi Minh vanguard teenagers group and the Ho Chi Minh children's group. It must work out plans for actively developing the body of union cadres and cadres in charge of the teenagers and children's groups. The training and improvement of union cadres must be part of the party's cadre training plan. The party must pay great attention to actively training and improving union cadres into its own reserve force.

### 6. WOMEN'S LIBERATION AND THE VWU

Vietnamese women, who account for more than 50 percent of our country's population, have become the real masters of their families and society. This is a social productive force playing a major role in the economic, cultural, public health and educational sectors. Endowed with a glorious revolutionary tradition and proficient in both handling state affairs and doing household chores, Vietnamese women have made big strides in achieving liberation and equality with men. The social structure has changed considerably as far as women are concerned. The contingent of women workers who are civil servants is becoming increasingly larger, with women constituting the majority in agricultural and handicraft production cooperatives, small industry and the cultural, educational and public health sectors. The number of women in the armed forces, leading party and state organs and the various mass organizations is growing steadily.

However, at present, Vietnamese women are still being somewhat constrained by backward feudal customs and the vestiges of neocolonialism and are suffering under family burdens, especially at a time when the economic and living conditions remain difficult. This has limited, to no small extent, the progress of Vietnamese women and their participation in labor and social activities.

In the new stage, THE VWU should educate women on bringing into play their traditional "courage and resourcefulness" on the front of productive labor and building and defending the socialist fatherland. The union should care for women's family life and the rearing of their children. It should attend actively to the problems concerning women's welfare and assist them in overcoming the difficulties in daily life and in struggling against backward, feudal and bourgeois customs. In particular, it should pay attention to participating in the formulation of laws, systems and policies ensuring women's collective mastery and their equality with men.

The union should organize women of all strata and rally them in its organizations. It should intensify the training of its cadres, bring its operational methods up to date, and promote cooperation among women while strengthening coordination with the VFF, the VCTU and the HCMCYU. Together with various state organs, it should devote itself to the cause of women's liberation and the building of the new socialist woman.

# 7. IMPLEMENT SATISFACTORILY THE PARTY'S POLICY REGARDING NATIONALITIES

Never before have the people of various nationalities of the Vietnamese community been united so closely with one another in their common efforts to build socialism and to defend the socialist fatherland as they have been in recent times, although the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and the imperialists have done everything they could to sow national disunity and to sabotage national solidarity so as to carry out their scheme of aggression and annexation against our country. This is a victory of our party's policy regarding nationalities.

This policy is aimed at achieving complete equality in all fields among various nationalities and creating the necessary conditions for radically abolishing inequalities in economic and cultural standards between the minority and majority nationalities. It is also aimed at enabling the highlands to catch up with the lowlands, promoting the development of all nationalities in all respects and encouraging them to unite with and help one another achieve progress in order to become a community of nationalities acting together as the collective masters of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

All party committee echelons, administrative organs and mass organizations must understand fully and implement satisfactorily the party's policy regarding nationalities. They must carry out propaganda and educational work even more effectively to enable the people of various nationalities, especially in the northern border areas, to see clearly the Beijing expansionists' and hegemonists' scheme aimed at attracting and dividing them, and to remain alert, stay united and fight resolutely to smash all Beijing's schemes of aggression and sabotage. They should help the people of all nationalities to see clearly the strength of unity in building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. At present, the key measure to improve the material and cultural life of the people of diverse nationalities is to motivate them to be active in developing agriculture and forestry, carrying out the campaign for settled farming and settled life, building and consolidating cooperatives, and developing culture and education. We must satisfy adequately the demands of all families for drinking water, salt, clothing and lamp oil. We must actively lead and guide the people of diverse nationalities in developing a civilized lifestyle and changing and discarding gradually various backward customs and superstitions.

# 8. SATISFACTORILY CARRY OUT MASS MOTIVATION WORK AMONG THE FOLLOWERS OF VARIOUS RELIGIONS

Due to the victory of the revolution, the party's correct policy, and the efforts of all sectors and levels in motivating the followers of various religions, the latter have become increasingly more attached to the new socialist regime and have joined the various revolutionary movements for socialist construction and national defense. All levels and sectors have implemented actively the party's policy regarding the freedom of worship while suppressing reactionaries resolutely and guiding various churches in associating themselves increasingly with the nation and socialism.

We should help the followers of various religions understand clearly that the party's policy regarding all religions consists of respecting the people's freedom to practice or not to practice a religion, ensuring their normal religious activities, treating all religions equally before the law, and uniting all the patriotic and progressive in various religions who associate themselves with the nation and socialism. This policy, however, does not allow anyone to take advantage of religion to hinder the masses' political and social activities and obstruct productive labor. It advocates resolutely demolishing all subversive propaganda and distortions spread by reactionaries hiding in various religious orders, and frustrating all schemes of the imperialists and their henchmen to take advantage of religion.

In those localities inhabited by large numbers of followers of various religions, all party and administrative echelons and all mass organizations should, on the one hand, pay constant attention to promoting the movement for productive labor and building a new life, actively develop public health and educational services, and devote themselves to improving the material and cultural life of believers. On the other hand, they should attach importance to educating believers in patriotism and socialism and carry out satisfactorily the dissemination of party and state positions and policies, thereby enabling the masses to see clearly the reactionaries' scheme to take advantage of religion. They should also actively unmask the reactionaries and struggle to foil all their maneuvers, guide the churches toward complying with state policies and law, and motivate clergymen to contribute actively to the building of socialism and national defense.

### 9. INTENSIFY THE VFF'S ACTIVITIES

Today, the VFF is a front for patriotism and the love of socialism, a front of manual and spiritual workers who exert collective mastery on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the party.

As its role has increased in importance in the new stage, the VFF must act as a reliable prop of the state in order to promote national unity, successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The VFF should initiate practical activities to fulfill effectively the following major tasks:

The VFF should reach deeply into all strata of the masses, all nationalities, all religions and all intellectuals to promote their traditional patriotism, raise their socialist consciousness, and motivate them to implement the party's line and policies. On this basis the VFF should strive to strengthen the great national solidarity and heighten the political and moral unity of the people.

The VFF should make every effort to bring into play the working people's collective mastery in all fields -- political, economic, cultural and social -- so as to motivate the entire people to participate enthusiastically in various revolutionary movements, build socialism successfully and defend the socialist fatherland.

The VFF should uphold its responsibilities in participating in the management of the state and society by undertaking practical activities.

It should put its role to good account in building the state -- a state of the people, by the people and for the people -- by motivating the entire people to participate in building and consolidating the administration, and by intensifying its control of the administration's activities.

The VFF should strengthen further the cooperation and coordination among its members so as to disseminate widely its policy and program of action. By so doing it will enable all people to develop their collective mastery, especially at the grassroots level and in villages, wards and enterprises. Formalistic coordination and perfunctory exhortation must be done away with. The front must uphold its role as the key coordinator of the movements for revolutionary actions and in educating the masses.

## 10. STRENGTHEN PROVINCIAL AND CITY MASS MOTIVATION COMMITTEES

To meet the demand for intensified mass motivation work during the new stage, the party Central Committee Secretariat issued decision No 93 on establishing mass motivation committees. In a province or city, the mass motivation committee serves as the staff of the provincial or city party committee. Its major responsibility is to assist the provincial or city party committee in laying down policies regarding mass motivation work and in strengthening guidance and control of various echelons and sectors of the party, administration and mass organizations in the implementation of directives and resolutions on mass motivation work.

At the same time, the provincial or city mass motivation committee is dutybound to coordinate with the party groups of the various mass organizations in training and formulating plans for cadres to carry out mass motivation and mass organization work. It must also assist the provincial or city party committee echelon in building the party organizations of various organs and mass organizations so as to enable cadres and party members responsible for mass organization work to fulfill their political tasks satisfactorily.

To discharge this function, all provincial and city party committees should implement decision No 93 of the party Central Committee Secretariat scrupulously and strengthen their mass motivation committees. Each district, village, precinct and ward should assign a comrade standing member of the party committee echelon to take direct charge of the mass motivation committee, which comprises this comrade and the key leaders of various mass organizations. The mass motivation committee of a district or precinct should have additional cadres to assist it in its work. Only in this way can it meet the demands of its tasks.

To overcome the neglect of mass motivation work, we must first of all strengthen the leadership of all party committee echelons in mass motivation work. The problem is that provincial and city mass motivation committees must actively take the initative in making suggestions to party committee echelons and conduct profound study to help party committee echelons formulate timely and correct policies and decisions concerning each strata of the masses. At the same time, provincial and city mass motivation committees must satisfactorily carry out the task of organizing and controlling the implementation of these policies and decisions.

Mass motivation committees should review past experiences and develop mass motivation work into a science and an art. Problems concerning mass motivation work must be taught in party schools at all levels. Profound study must be conducted on motivation work directed at each member of the masses to help the party Central Committee issue, in the coming years, specialized resolutions on workers motivation, youth motivation and women motivation work, thereby meeting the new demands of the revolution.

The following tasks must be fulfilled satisfactorily in the immediate future:

- -- Mass motivation committees, together with the various mass organizations in provinces and cities, must profoundly study the problems already raised in light of the local conditions so as to contribute suggestions on mass motivation work to the draft documents of the forthcoming party congresses at various levels.
- -- Provincial and city mass motivation committees must be strengthened quickly to meet the demands of the new tasks.
- -- The various mass organizations must be actively assisted in consolidating their grassroots organizations and formulating plans for the training of cadres for mass motivation work and cadres for the mass organizations.
- -- Promote a vigorous revolutionary movement of the masses to engage in emulation activities to greet the fifth party congress. This movement must have a practical content and concrete targets so as to help resolve pressing problems concerning production and daily life, security and national defense. It must also help combat negativism everywhere, in rural areas as well as in the cities, especially at the grassroots level.
- -- Active preparations must be made to review the mass motivation work since 1976 so as to advance to the conference to review mass motivation work in the new stage, which is scheduled to be held in 1982.

Due to the new concepts in mass motivation work, to the strengthening of mass motivation committees from the central to the local level, the tight leadership of all party committee echelons, and the active work of the various mass organizations, the mass motivation work will surely undergo many new changes in the days ahead.

# PREPARATIONS FOR ARMY INDUCTION OF YOUTH URGED

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[NHAN DAN 1 February editorial: "Carefully Prepare for the Induction of Youths Into the Army"]

[Text] In compliance with the newly promulgated law on military obligation, a large number of youths will be inducted into the army early this year in order to replace those non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have completed their military service. Preparation for this phase of induction has been relatively satisfactory in many localities. Meanwhile, activities aimed at explaining the law on military obligation have been carried out extensively. As a result, our youths and people have been able to understand ever more clearly their national defense obligation. As they have done over the past more than 30 years, wave after wave of youths have joined the army to fight for national independence and freedom under the party's banner. Safeguarding national security has now become the sacred duty of our entire people, while constantly consolidating the all-people's national defense means to firmly ensure success in the struggle to build socialism.

In all localities, obvious progress has been made in the registration of young citizens for military service, in physical examinations for persons reaching the draft age and in the implementation of army rear policies. Although propaganda work has been stepped up, it should be carried out regularly in all localities with emphasis on ideology and in diversified forms. It is necessary to continue to disseminate the newly promulgated law on military obligation on a long-term basis and in combination with the effort to explain clearly the implementation of specific policies in each phase of induction. We must, as an immediate step, carry out activities aimed at fully explaining all the party and state policies in this phase of induction. Efforts must be made to ensure that namelists of persons of draft age or reaching it and those who have been deferred or exempted from induction are posted in all residential areas and work places. Induction of youths into the army must be conducted in accordance with the law and fairly and clearly. Meanwhile, party cadres and members at all levels must play an exemplary role in implementing the law on military obligation.

Before joining the army, it is necessary for our youths to receive political indoctrination and military training and improve their knowledge and professional and technical skills. They must also undergo training to ensure physical fitness and a sense of organization and discipline. These preparations should be made by each city ward, village, hamlet, school, organ and enterprise, as well as by each youth union chapter and family. With the fine "army and people share the same will" tradition, let us demonstrate our love for our soldiers by scrupulously implementing the law on military obligation. It is the duty of all sectors and localities correctly to implement all army rear policies. Meanwhile, it is the reaponsibility of our entire party and people to care for the livelihood of disabled soldiers and families of war dead and other combatants meticulously and to ensure ever more satisfactorily that all the means necessary for army operations are supplied in accordance with the set norms.

To be worthy of their role as a youth training school, all army units, especially all training centers, should make careful preparations to receive the new recruits. All cadres and combatants are dutybound to love and protect their new combat partners and comrades. They must help and encourage each other to fulfill their obligation to the country and people. Full attention must be paid and great efforts must be made to improve gradually the soldiers' material and moral life. National construction and national defense are two closely related strategic tasks. It is the sacred duty of all of us to fulfill these two tasks in our daily activities. Although our people fervently love peace, our enemy is very stubborn and barbarous. In view of this, we must pay constant attention to boosting our fighting strength in order to be able readily to frustrate all schemes of aggression by the international reactionary forces.

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